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## At Stake in North Korea: Keeping Lid on A-Arms

### CIA Regards Renegade Sale of Weapons As Threat to Israel and Possibly Europe

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States dispute with North Korea involves much more than the threat and parry of tests, announcements and daily meetings over the role of a few international inspectors at a tiny nuclear reactor in a poverty-stricken, isolated country.

The United States is trying to derail a long-term, systematic effort by North Korea to develop and sell both nuclear weapons and missiles to carry them, according to intelligence officials, senior Clinton administration officials and independent analysts.

Although some critics of the administration say the United States is overreacting, intelligence agencies and the Pentagon say North Korea's pattern of behavior over 10 years shows that it is seeking to build a major nuclear weapons industry.

North Korea is building larger atomic reactors than the one at the center of the current dispute. It is constructing plutonium separators — useful for nothing except military purposes — capable of producing enough plutonium for at least 10 nuclear bombs a year by the end of this decade, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Finally, the country is developing missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, and already does a lucrative business selling conventional missiles to other countries, including Iran and Syria.

The CIA regards the North Korean weapons program as a threat not only to Korea's neighbors in Asia but also to Israel and possibly Europe. Robert D. Walpole, deputy director of the CIA's nonproliferation center, says North Korea is prepared to sell nuclear weapons and missiles to Iran and other Middle Eastern nations.

"North Korea is the world's largest proliferator of ballistic missiles," Mr. Walpole said last week at a forum on weapons proliferation sponsored by the American Bar Association.

He said that "Iran will probably be the first purchaser of the Nodong missile, which North Korea tested last year. It has not yet been exported, but is believed to be capable of carrying a nuclear warhead."

Acquisition of the Nodong, with an estimated range of about 600 miles (1,000 kilometers), would "double the range of any weapon in Iran's current inventory," Mr. Walpole said.

A longer-range version of the Nodong still in the development stage "could threaten Europe" from Iran, Mr. Walpole said. With a reported range of more than 800 miles, it would also enable Iran to strike Israel. In addition, "North Korea has apparently discussed the sale of missiles to Libya," he said.

The CIA's assessment is shared by some independent observers. "Anybody looking at the infrastructure being developed could reasonably come to the conclusion" that the CIA's views of North Korea's intentions are correct, said Jon B. Wolfsthal, senior research analyst at the Arms Control Association, a group based in Washington that monitors the spread of nuclear and other weapons.

"North Korea has no need for plutonium, and it has a history of selling ballistic missiles to Iran and Syria," he said.

American concerns "don't just relate to North Korea," but that North Korea "could become the source of nuclear bombs for any country or any subnational group with the ability to pay," he said.

Mr. Walpole's presentation — an unusual public recounting of sensitive information, reportedly given without the knowledge of the CIA's public affairs office — added little to what arms control specialists have long believed about North Korea's weapons program. But in the current environment, it amounted to a chilling bill of particulars.

The larger nuclear sites that North Korea is building, Mr. Walpole said, would enable North Korea to export nuclear weapons without depleting its own arsenal. Pyongyang's motive, he said, is the desire to earn hard currency. This rebuts the arguments of some Korean analysts that Pyongyang is developing weapons — or appearing to — mostly as a bargaining chip in political negotiations with South Korea and the United States.

The reactor involved in the current inspection dispute between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency is tiny by the standards of U.S. commercial plants. Its

See KOREA, Page 6



OAU SUMMIT MEETING — President Nelson Mandela of South Africa listening to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, who was present as an observer at the meeting of the heads of state of the Organization of African Unity in Tunis. Page 7.

## Bosnia Arms Could Spark 'World War,' Russia Says

### Strong Warning Issued On Move by Congress To Lift the Embargo

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev warned the U.S. Congress on Tuesday that its vote to end the arms embargo in Bosnia and allow the funneling of weapons to Muslim forces could ignite a "new world war."

In unusually strong language, Mr. Kozirev made it clear that the congressional move could force Russia to respond in kind to the detriment of the new, post-Communist world order.

"If one great power or both start supporting their clients, it would bring the world back to the worst years of the Cold War," he said.

The House of Representatives voted last week to join the Senate and instruct President Bill Clinton to end the United Nations-imposed arms embargo of the former Yugoslavia. In a letter to Congress, Mr. Clinton warned that the Bosnia peace process would be jeopardized if the United States lifted the embargo on its own.

The arms ban was imposed in 1991 and ended up tipping the war in favor of the Serbs, who controlled much of the heavy weaponry of the former Yugoslav Army. The Muslim forces had few weapons and have been unable to defend themselves or their territory against Bosnian Serbian advances.

Mr. Kozirev's warnings were issued at the start of a meeting here with the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, who was in Moscow on a private visit to receive a nongovernmental literary award for his poetry. Russia has religious and cultural ties to the Serbs.

The government, prodded by growing nationalist sentiment here, has acted as their defender among the Western powers, who see the Serbs as the main villains in the civil war in the former Yugoslavia. The differing views have strained relations between the West and Russia, which with increasing frequency has sought to reassert itself — and its independent positions — on the world stage.

Nonetheless, Russia has grown increasingly impatient with the Serbs' refusal to go along with any peace plans, and Mr. Kozirev stressed Tuesday that Russia's backing of the Serbs had its limits.

"If you choose peace, you can count on the most decisive support from Russia," he said, adding that the support would come "even at the price of confrontation" with the West.

"But I want to warn you: There is also another choice, which we think leads to war," he said. "If you choose war, then forget about Russia's support. You cannot control 70 percent of the territory by force as you do now."

He told Mr. Karadzic that the Serbs must give up much of the land they have conquered and accept a UN-brokered peace plan, in which the Serbs, who make up 31 percent of Bosnia's population, would get 49 percent of the land while a Bosnia-Croatian confederation would be given 51 percent. None of the sides have yet been willing to sign on to the peace plan.

Mr. Karadzic, after meeting with Mr. Kozirev, said that the Serbs were open to giving up land provided that the Serbs received "quality" land in exchange for the large "quantity" they would be forced to give up.

Mr. Kozirev said that Russia would not press for an end to economic sanctions against the Serbs until there were visible moves by them toward a peace settlement.

"We would not take unilateral steps which were not linked to peaceful settlements," he said.

In another sign of Russia's desire to carve out a separate policy line, President Boris N. Yeltsin called again for an international conference to settle the question of North Korea's refusal to allow complete inspection of its nuclear sites. The United States is pushing to have the UN Security Council meet and take action, possibly imposing sanctions against North Korea.

The West suspects North Korea of secretly developing its nuclear weapons and violating nuclear conventions to do so. This week North Korea, which is run as perhaps the world's last Stalinist state, dropped out of the International Atomic Energy Agency after failing to allow inspectors of the IAEA to examine its nuclear plants.

Reuters reported from Moscow: President Yeltsin has decided to send a Russian peacekeeping force into Georgia's Abkhazia Province immediately, the Defense Ministry said Thursday, sidestepping Parliament, which has yet to approve full-scale deployment.

A ministry spokesman said Russian forces already deployed in Georgia would be sent into the breakaway Black Sea province on Wednesday pending approval by Parliament's upper

See BOSNIA, Page 6

## Cardinals Dive Into the Population Fray

### Big Effort Is On to Block Abortion Issue at World Conference

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — The cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church joined a mounting battle Tuesday to block proposals for legalized abortion at a world conference on population problems scheduled for Cairo in September.

An extraordinary gathering of 114 of the world's 139 cardinals backed an appeal by Cardinal John O'Connor of New York for the Cairo meeting to avoid becoming "cultural imperialism" legitimizing "abortion on demand, sexual promiscuity and distorted notions of the family."

The cardinals had been called to Rome by Pope John Paul II to discuss preparations for Christianity's third millennium.

But, in unanimously endorsing Cardinal O'Connor's appeal, they also drew sharper battle lines between American feminists, who see the Cairo gathering as a way of elevating the status of women around the world, and the Pope, who sees the encounter as a perilous erosion of values.

"This conference could be of enormous value to all peoples of the world if it focuses on the family — the family, that is, in the traditional and natural sense of the word," Cardinal O'Connor said.

But, he added, "The failed social policies of many developed countries should not be foisted on the world's poor."

"Neither the Cairo conference nor any other forum should lend itself to cultural imperialism or to ideologies that isolate the human person in a self-enclosed universe wherein abortion on demand, sexual promiscuity and distorted notions of the family are proclaimed as human rights or proposed as ideals for the young," the cardinal said.

"The destruction of human life through abortion will never serve as a gateway to a rational and civilized life for the society that practices it," he said.

The cardinal's statement added even more weight to the many warnings from the Pope about the conference, which figured highly in talks here on June 3 between him and President Bill Clinton.

See VATICAN, Page 6

## 'Money Boat' Heads Home (But Where's the Cash?)

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

NIGATA, Japan — As the 400-foot liner pulled out of the harbor here on Monday morning and headed for North Korea, its passengers stood on the deck waving North Korean flags and cheering as the anthem "March Kim Il Sung" blared across the piers. They had an audience: dozens of Japanese police and intelligence officers, watching through binoculars and training video cameras on the whole scene, but wary of keeping their distance.

For several years the glistering white ship, the *Mangyongbong-92*, built with donations from Koreans loyal to the North who have made their fortunes in Japan, has plied the Sea of Japan three times a month, for the most direct link between North Korea and the industrialized world. Now it is also the symbolic centerpiece of the debate over how to bring Mr. Kim and his Communist government to heel for its defiance of nuclear inspectors, a defiance that sharpened when North Korea announced on Monday that it was withdrawing as a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

American and Japanese intelligence officials assert that the *Mangyongbong's* cargo includes everything North Korea's leaders most treasure: millions of yen in hard currency, equipment and spare parts that are desperately needed since China and Russia virtually cut off their old ally, and off-the-shelf technology to sustain what has become the world's least-secret covert nuclear arms project.

But if you ask Seo Duk Kwon and his wife, Missuko Li, who were preparing to board the ship for an overnight voyage, those allegations are just part of a continuing effort to suffocate North Korea, where the couple sent their young son 17 years ago to protect him from discrimination against Koreans in Japan.

"The Americans treat the rest of Asia like their colonies, and they have talked the international community into Korea-bashing," Mr. Seo said. "Everyone else is doing it only because the Americans are doing it."

"Look around you," he added, waving toward the room full of travelers wearing pins bearing the likeness of Mr. Kim. "Do these people look rich enough to have shopping bags full of cash?"

"This is not about nuclear weapons," he said. America and Japan have been dominating Korea for over a century, he added, "and this is just more of the same."

Most of those boarding the ship are Koreans living in Japan who, in brighter days for the country that likes to call itself "Paradise on Earth," sent their family members to the North Korean capital in hopes that it was truly the land of cash.

See CARGO, Page 6

## Sprint Deal With Europe Sets Stage for Phone War

By Jacques Hehr  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With their decision Tuesday to buy a \$4.2 billion stake in Sprint Corp., the French-owned Orange telecommunications group will gain a foothold into the giant U.S. telecommunications market and set the scene for a global showdown with Sprint's two larger American rivals, MCI Communications and AT&T Corp.

At stake is an international telecommunications market, which Sprint values at \$500 billion, though analysts suggest that the alliance linking Sprint, France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom may be less motivated by that potential new market than by the European phone companies' fear of deregulation, set to arrive by 1998.

"European operators are feeling the heat to open their markets and compete," said Evan Miller, telecommunications analyst at Lehman Brothers in London. "Unless you're teamed up with someone, you become more vulnerable as barriers fall. The best way to eliminate your potential enemies is to form an alliance with them."

Sprint's chairman, William E. Esrey, said the venture should prove "a real concern" for AT&T and MCI.

"This alliance is a very competitive force," Mr. Esrey said.

Last June, MCI announced a similar linkup with British Telecommunications PLC calling for the British carrier to take a 20-percent share in the second-largest U.S. phone company for \$4.3 billion. That deal has been held up by regulatory problems in the United States, but a green light now is expected in the days ahead.

AT&T, initially rebuffed by the French and German operators, is said to be talking to Unifone NV, a consortium of Dutch, Swedish and Swiss phone companies. But the largest U.S. phone company said it would go it alone if the right partners could not be found.

Sprint and its partners predicted that their tie-up would win prompt regulatory clearance, but AT&T, in a statement, said that U.S. authorities should condition approval on French and German governments' opening their tele-

See SPRINT, Page 6

## Kiosk Fabius Challenges Rocard in Defeat

PARIS (Reuters) — Laurent Fabius, the former Socialist prime minister, lashed out Tuesday at his party's leader, Michel Rocard, saying he could no longer be seen as its "natural candidate" for the presidency after a humiliating defeat in European polls.

Mr. Rocard was vowed to stay in next year's race to succeed President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, but his European Parliament debate this past weekend suggests he may not be electable, analysts said. The Socialist Party won only 14.5 percent of the vote, its worst showing since the 1960s.



LIGHT ON A DARK PAST — Lithuanians with candles commemorating the victims of Stalinism in their country at a ceremony in the capital, Vilnius, on Tuesday.

## Whitewater Hearings

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted Tuesday, 56 to 43, for a Democratic resolution to begin narrowly focused Whitewater hearings by July 29. The hearings are to include only those areas that the special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., will complete during the initial phase of his probe. They hearings will not immediately inquire into President and Mrs. Clinton's former land investment in Arkansas.

Books Page 5.  
Crossword Page 22.  
Weather Page 22.

## Belgrade Zoo Story: Creativity in a Time of Strife

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — The Serbian Defense Dog that prowls in a prominent cage at the Belgrade zoo is a big beast. Take a well, add a part or two of Napoleonic mustache, mix in some Doberman and a touch of Bosnian sheep dog, and this is what you get. It has the flanks of a horse and weighs over 130 pounds.

"We call the dog Gari," said Vukoslav Bojovic, the director of the zoo and by all accounts the most popular man in this city. "He's well suited to Bosnia."

Mr. Bojovic, a jolly man with a bone-crushing handshake, laughed — a big, jolly laugh. The Serbian Defense Dog barked — a big, bawling bark. They eyed each other through the bars while puppies scampered in the background.

Bred for the zoo by a Serb in Bosnia, the dog is an example of the deft Serbian nationalist marketing that has helped Mr. Bojovic turn the zoo into one of this city's most admired institutions. A wreck a few years ago, the zoo is now prospering, and Vuk — as the director is universally known — has become a Serbian folk hero.

"I am a man of peace," he said. "But in difficult times I have to use all possible means for marketing, even if it is negative marketing. I was brought up on Walt Disney's characters, and like him I give some human characteristics to my animals."

Mickey Mouse, however, is not what he has in mind. Among Mr. Bojovic's animals is the tiger cub that he presented to Arkan, the Serbian paramilitary leader whose deeds have led to international arrest warrants and accusations that he is a war criminal.

The cub became the symbol of Arkan's Tigers, a paramilitary outfit widely known for brutally flushing Muslims out of Bosnian towns.

Bojovic introduced a large tiger called Volga as the former Arkan cub and cooed as he stroked the animal's ears. Tigers, he said, are his favorite animal.

But a veterinarian at the zoo, Sinisa Nadjosombati, said Arkan's tiger had in fact died recently, apparently because Arkan's troops forgot to vaccinate it between Bosnian and Croatian campaigns.

Crowds are also drawn by a light brown, cuddly looking bear called Kninja from the region of Kain, the self-styled capital of the Serbian-held Krajina territory in Croatia. It was the mascot of another notorious Serbian paramilitary unit, led by Dragan Vaskijovic, an Australian mercenary of Serbian descent known as Captain Dragan.

The effects of Mr. Bojovic's skillful marketing are evident. The zoo has a new gate, topped by cages containing Patagonian parrots. An aviary for tropical birds is being built. Food for the animals is plentiful despite trade sanctions, and people through the impeccably clean paths that are frequented also by peacocks and cockerels.

"This is the best-run company in Belgrade," said Boza Milinkovic, an architect and parrot enthusiast who sometimes helps out at the zoo. "Despite the war, despite sanctions, Vuk has built everything here."

In 1986, when Mr. Bojovic took over, the zoo was a ruin, Belgrade residents say. Years of Communist management had

See ZOO, Page 6



## Kohl Rival Pressed on Left-Green Coalition

Reuters

BONN — After heavy losses in the European Parliament election, German Social Democrats put pressure on their leader on Tuesday to abandon a cautious centrist line and attack Chancellor Helmut Kohl with clear leftist policies.

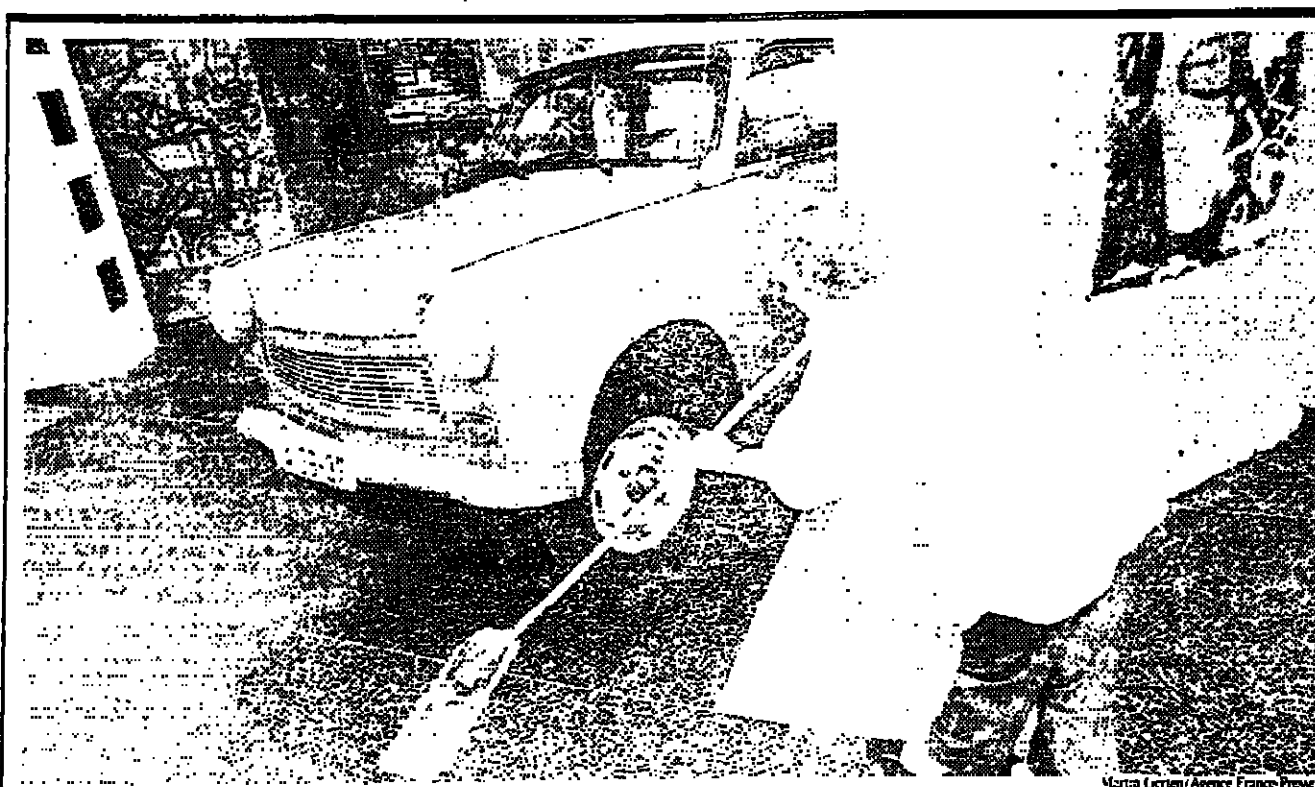
They urged the party leader, Rudolf Scharping, to drop hopes of taking votes from Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and their coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats, and instead commit the Social Democrats to a coalition with the Greens ahead of the general election in October.

"As things stand, we probably should, and want to, get together with the Greens," a Social Democratic deputy leader, Wolfgang Thierse, said in an interview with German television on Tuesday. Another deputy leader of the party, Heidi Wiese-Zeul, said the Social Democrats should aim for a "social-ecological majority."

A member of the party's executive committee, Rudolf Dreier, said: "We need clarity. Our policies must be sharpened up, for instance on the environment." Mr. Scharping has shunned traditional Social Democratic policies on taxation and public spending, as well as clear environmental commitments, in a bid to win centrist votes, and has refused to rule out a coalition with the Free Democrats. But the results of European Parliament elections on Sunday suggested that it is the Christian Democrats who have gained from disillusionment with the Free Democrats. Even worse for the Social Democrats, pollsters said, many of the party's traditional supporters either stayed home or backed the Greens.

The Social Democrats won 32 percent of the vote, compared with 39 percent for the Christian Democrats. The Free Democrats received 4 percent, and the Greens had 10 percent.

The SPD conspicuously failed to grab votes from the center with arguments of economic competence, said Klaus-Peter Schöppner of the Emnid poll. "Signs of an economic upturn mean voters will not turn away from Kohl on those grounds."



THE STUFF OF HISTORY — A worker making it shine for the opening Tuesday in Bonn of the History Museum of the Federal Republic of Germany. Among 7,000 items on display in the \$70 million museum are pieces of the Berlin Wall and this Trabant car.

## Canada Signs Acid Rain Accord With Europeans

Reuters

OSLO — European nations and Canada signed a United Nations accord on Tuesday to curb acid rain by cutting emissions of sulphur and, vowed to step up efforts to reduce other environmental pollutants.

Representatives of 26 countries from Canada to Ukraine, including 16 environment ministers, signed the agreement to curb emissions of toxic sulphur by up to 87 percent by the year 2005. Other countries, including Ireland, Portugal, Belarus and Hungary, said they would sign soon. The pact aims to reverse a steady build-up of sulphur from acid rain, threatening human health, wildlife, crops, lakes and forests.

Delegates also pledged in a statement to accelerate talks on new measures to curb nitrogen oxides, including ammonia, and to control volatile organic compounds that are also major components in acid rain.

About 20 million tons of sulphur are emitted over Europe every year, mostly by the combustion of coal and heavy oils in power stations and factories.

The protocol signed on Tuesday replaces a 1985 accord under which European nations were required to curb sulphur emissions by at least 30 percent by the end of last year. Almost all have met that target.

The new accord sets individual targets for each country. Germany is to make the sharpest reductions, of 87 percent from 1980 levels by the year 2005. Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Austria pledged cuts of 80 percent by the year 2000.

Canada agreed to a 30 percent reduction. The United States did not sign, contending that the U.S. Clean Air Act already gives protection similar to the cuts planned.

The White House recently announced the replacement of J. Lawrence Walker as its top West European specialist on the National Security Council. Senior White House officials said the move had been in the works for a number of months and was unrelated to the impending dismissal of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker did not dismiss her, however. Rather, she will soon begin language training in preparation for becoming ambassador to the Czech Republic next year.

The personnel changes reflect frustration in the White House and State Department over developing and articulating a coherent strategy toward Europe in general and toward Bosnia in particular.

Mr. Walker, a Wall Street lawyer and investment banker, was a friend of the Clintons' at Yale Law School and was Mr. Christopher's executive assistant in the Carter administration.

Mr. Walker will be offered an ambassadorship in Europe, but not Bonn, senior officials said. The decision was made after Mr. Christopher and the deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, with strong support from the White House, concurred that a change was necessary.

"The secretary is absolutely determined to get the best people in senior jobs," a senior State Department official said.

## Japanese Publisher Withdraws Book on Hitler

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Reacting to international criticism, the publisher of a book that extols Hitler as a role model for Japanese politicians said Tuesday that he would immediately cease publication and withdraw the remaining copies from bookstore shelves.

"Hitler Election Strategy: A Bible for Certain Victory in Modern Elections," urges Japanese candidates to adopt the Nazi leader's tactics, such as liberal use of propaganda, in their campaigns. The book, written by a public-relations official in Japan's largest political party, was condemned by Jewish groups in the United States and by the Israeli government.

The book's publisher, Eiichi Niimura, said he had been asked by the author, Yoshio Ogai, to withdraw the book from circulation. He said Mr. Ogai might have made the request to avoid further embarrassment to his employer, the Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Niimura said that neither he nor Mr. Ogai had expected the book would provoke a negative reaction because it deals only with campaign tactics, not with Hitler's treatment of the Jews.

"I approved the idea and agreed to the publication because I was just focusing on the election scheme theme," Mr. Niimura said. "But my understanding was insufficient. I was careless, and if people criticize me as insensitive, I cannot argue back. Though we both did not have any intention of praising Hitler, we did not realize the book could hurt the feelings of the Israeli people."

Mr. Niimura also said he was quitting publishing. "I am 76 years old," he said. "This incident has made me think my judgment has declined."

Chiyoda Nagata Shobo, Mr. Niimura's small company, has published 200 books in 20 years.

It was not immediately clear what role the Liberal Democrats had in forcing the cessation of publication. The party governed Japan for nearly 40 years until being ousted last summer, and it was to help it regain power that Mr. Ogai offered his advice.

Mr. Ogai was said by his office to be traveling and could not be reached for comment.

## Jan Tinbergen, Dutch Economist, Is Dead

By Peter Passell

New York Times Service

Jan Tinbergen, the Dutch economist and Nobel laureate whose technical accomplishments and passion for effective public policy have led some to compare him to John Maynard Keynes, died June 14 at 91.

News of his death was withheld by his family to allow his funeral to take place without publicity.

Mr. Tinbergen was trained as a physicist (he received his doctorate from the University of Leyden) but switched to economics in the late 1920s. During the early 1930s, he was a professor of development planning at the University of Rotterdam and a staff member of the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics, where he applied mathematical techniques from the sciences to the

question of why industrial output fluctuated in nonrandom ways — the classic puzzle of the business cycle.

Mr. Tinbergen first gained prominence with his pioneering efforts to build mathematical models of how whole economies work — more specifically, how shocks like harvest failures or stock market crashes ricochet through an economy to influence employment, output, and inflation.

His model of the American economy, produced for the League of Nations in 1938, was the precursor of the giant computer models now used to forecast everything from the size of next year's budget deficit to the exchange rate of the Mexican peso.

One idea generally attributed to Mr. Tinbergen is that governments

must have at least as many independent policy instruments as policy targets. For example, if a country wishes to control the exchange rate of its currency and the rate of economic growth it must use a minimum of two levers — say, the supply of money and the rate of deficit spending.

That notion, while second nature to the current generation of economists, was a revelation at the time, an insight that had eluded the greats.

In 1969, Mr. Tinbergen shared the first Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science with the Norwegian Ragnar Frisch. And while his intellectual force as an economist was by this time largely spent, he remained, in the words of James Tobin, of Yale, "a congenial do-gooder," who used his fame and prestige to further the cause of rational economic policy in the Third World.

was found dead Monday at his home here, the police said.

A police spokesman said Colonel Beckwith was found in his bed Monday morning by his wife, Katherine, after apparently dying of natural causes.

Colonel Beckwith led the April 24, 1980, Delta Force mission to rescue 52 U.S. hostages in Iran. Eight servicemen died in the raid after one of the military helicopters crashed in the desert.

Michel Viold, 79, a Russian-born actor and director who over four decades helped bring the works of France's best modern playwrights to the stage, died of cancer Tuesday in Paris.

Igor Youskevitch, 82, a star of the American Ballet Theater who was acclaimed as one of the century's great classical dancers, died Monday in New York.

Charles Beckwith Dies at 65, Led Failed Iran Rescue in '80  
AUSTIN, Texas (Reuters) — Colonel Charles Beckwith, 65, who led the failed 1980 helicopter raid to free the U.S. hostages in Iran,

## UN Food Flights Halted in Angola

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The main relief agency in Angola halted all emergency food flights and said at least two Angolan cities were critically short of food on Tuesday as a result.

The United Nations World Food Program stopped the flights because the UNITA rebel movement failed to clear routine flight plans over territory it controls, according to a spokeswoman, Mercedes Sayago. The last air deliveries to about a million people dependent on food aid were completed Saturday. Flights had been scheduled to resume Monday.

The spokeswoman said food stocks in the rebel-encircled cities of Malanje, 350 kilometers (215 miles) southeast of Luanda, and Kuito, 670 kilometers southeast of Luanda, were exhausted Monday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Israeli Military Accused of Torture

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The U.S.-based Human Rights Watch is accusing Israel of systematic torture of Palestinians held for interrogation in areas of the occupied West Bank still under direct military rule. "Israel's two main interrogation agencies in the occupied territories engage in a systematic pattern of ill-treatment and torture — according to internationally recognized definitions of the terms — when trying to extract from Palestinian security suspects confessions or information about third parties," the group said in a report prepared for release about third parties, the group said in a report prepared for release about third parties, the group said in a report prepared for release about third parties.

Asked about the report, the Israeli general in charge of the West Bank denied physical abuse was routine in interrogation centers. "It is not true," said Major General Ilan Biran, chief of Israel's central command. "We are doing our best to prevent it and to behave like human beings. While warning against generalization, he added, 'Unfortunately there are a few occasions when soldiers and policemen are wrong, very wrong in their behavior.'"

### Flights Out of Haiti Booked Solid

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Three days after President Bill Clinton announced a commercial air ban on Haiti, every seat on American Airlines flights from Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital, was sold out through June 25, when the ban takes effect.

American is the only U.S. commercial airline still flying to Haiti. It operates a daily flight between Port-au-Prince and Miami and five a week to New York. Each flight has a capacity of 267 passengers. "They are all booked solid from now until the end," an airline spokesman said. The air ban and a halt to most financial transactions with Haiti were announced Friday, in yet another effort to force the military regime to power. International fuel and trade embargoes were tightened May 21.

### Nigerian Protests Appear to Wane

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's pro-democracy protesters appeared to run out of steam after one day on Tuesday as Lagos returned to work with ordinary Nigerians saying they just wanted to get on with their lives.

Troops and armed policemen patrolled key points in the city, which though calm remained tense after the Campaign for Democracy pressure group urged more people to join the week of protests it launched on Monday. The police, meanwhile, said Moshod O.K. Abiola, the Nigerian businessman who defied Nigeria's military rulers by declaring himself president over the weekend, had escaped arrest by slipping out of his house disguised as a woman. Other cities in Mr. Abiola's home region in the southwest were also affected by the protests, particularly Akure, Nigeria's cocoa center, where the police fired tear gas at protesters.

### UN Makes Progress on Yemen Truce

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — A United Nations envoy said Tuesday that he had made some progress in trying to broker a cease-fire between the two sides in the six-week-old civil war in Yemen.

The envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, said that the North and South had agreed to the formation of a multinational military committee that would include officers from both sides as well as foreign representatives. The committee would oversee a cease-fire. Mr. Brahimi said negotiations would next focus on the number of parties to the committee.

In Yemen, shelling continued Tuesday evening in and around the southern stronghold of Aden.

### War-Crimes Trial First, Court Rules

BORDEAUX — A French court ruled Tuesday that a former cabinet minister must be tried on charges of crimes against humanity before it will hear a libel suit he has brought against the author of a book about him.

The former minister, Maurice Papon, 83, has denied charges of helping send 1,690 Jews, including 223 children, to their deaths when he was the second-ranking civil servant in the Bordeaux area during the World War II occupation of France by the Nazis. The last Frenchman to be accused of crimes against humanity and not yet tried, he is suing the author-lawyer Gerard Boulanger for 1 million francs (\$175,000) over allegations in Mr. Boulanger's book "Maurice Papon: A French Bureaucrat of Collaboration."

Mr. Papon has already won a libel suit against a news magazine over the allegations. Mr. Boulanger's lawyers argued that the libel suit could not be decided until Mr. Papon's trial on collaboration charges. The Bordeaux court agreed, but said the case would be reviewed in 90 days.

### Tapie to Fight Move to Lift Immunity

PARIS (APF) — Bernard Tapie pledged Tuesday to fight demands for the lifting of his parliamentary immunity over alleged tax evasion, after the National Assembly voted to consider the matter on June 29.

Mr. Tapie said Tuesday — three days after being elected to the European Parliament at the head of his center-left Movement of the Radical Left — that he was "determined to fight" the calls.

Mr. Tapie must give up one of the three legislative mandates he holds — as member of a regional council, the National Assembly, and European Parliament. He said he would decide within two or three days which elected post to drop after consultations within the party.

### Anti-Gay Italian Loses Election Bid

ROME (Reuters) — Piero Buscaroli, a neofascist candidate for the European Parliament who said homosexuals should live in concentration camps, has failed to win a seat, a party spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Buscaroli, who last month said that homosexuals led terrible lives and "if it were up to me, I'd send them all to live in concentration camps," is a member of the National Alliance. He finished sixth on the alliance's list in his constituency in northeastern Italy.

An Italian gay-rights leader, Franco Grillini, who had criticized Mr. Buscaroli for his comments, also failed to win election to the European Parliament. Mr. Grillini ran for the Democratic Party of the Left.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Britain Facing a Rail Strike Today

LONDON (Reuters) — A one-day strike by signal operators on Britain's railroads will go ahead on Wednesday and a second will follow on June 22 unless pay talks between unions and managers resume, a union spokesman said Tuesday.

The nation's 4,600 signal operators said they would stop work for 24 hours starting early Wednesday morning after the operator, Railtrack, threw out their request for an 11 percent pay increase.

A national rail strike in the Netherlands entered its second day Tuesday as a dispute over job cuts remained unresolved. Passenger trains, including service to Belgium, Germany and beyond, were at a complete standstill and freight service was widely disrupted.

Confusing lighting nearly caused a disaster at London's Gatwick Airport last year when a plane landed on a taxiway instead of a runway, investigators said Tuesday. The report by a Transport Department unit found the taxiway was so brightly lit just before the plane landed that the crew of the Air Malta 737 mistook it for the standby runway they had been told to use. The plane just missed a parked aircraft.

Delta Air Lines will end four trans-Atlantic routes effective Sept. 12. They are: Cincinnati-Munich, Miami-London, New York-Oslo and New York-Stockholm.

Ten percent of China Air Lines pilots and co-pilots will be returned after failing a special performance test following a crash that killed 26 people, Taiwan's national carrier said Tuesday.

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## Mexico's Rebels Take Aim at Politics-as-Usual

timoc Cárdenas, who was closely following Mr. Zedillo in opinion polls, accepted an invitation to speak before hundreds of Zapatista guerrillas and civilian supporters in the jungle town of Guadalupe Tecapeyac. Within minutes of arriving, Mr. Cárdenas was ushered onto a stage where Zapatista leaders, including Subcomandante Marcos, scolded him about his party's political shortcomings.

Since that visit and a lackluster performance in a televised debate, Mr. Cárdenas has dropped to a distant third in opinion polls. In some of those polls, Diego Fernández de Cevallos of the conservative National Action Party is neck-and-neck with Mr. Zedillo.

**President Clinton offering a toast to Emperor Akihito during a state dinner at the White House.**

Mr. Simpson's black Rolls-Royce was parked in the driveway.

A source close to the case told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Simpson's release Monday was "a temporary thing." The source said an arrest was being delayed until forensic tests were completed.

Mr. Goldman was a waiter at Mezzaluna, a Brentwood restaurant where Mrs. Simpson dined Sunday.

He did not serve her that night, said its owner, Karim Souki.

"She had dinner here," he said.

**Reuters, AP, NYT, LAT**

# Imagination to work



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## North Korean Bluster

North Korea moved a step closer to disastrous confrontation with the rest of the world by announcing on Monday its withdrawal from the International Atomic Energy Agency and by banning IAEA inspectors from its territory. It has not yet carried out its threat. Two IAEA inspectors, along with monitoring cameras, remain at its reactor site, watching carefully removed spent fuel that could be reprocessed into as many as five nuclear bombs. If North Korea does expel the inspectors, it could totally compromise the Clinton administration's efforts to resolve the nuclear dispute peacefully.

To keep diplomacy alive, the United States and its Asian allies must not flinch in the face of this and other North Korean provocations. Instead they should proceed with their plan to ask the United Nations Security Council to enact a sequence of phased sanctions as soon as the council's five permanent members reach a consensus on how to do it.

North Korea's withdrawal announcement came in response to Friday's decision by the IAEA to suspend most international technical assistance to Pyongyang's nuclear program. That IAEA vote, reflecting frustration at North Korea's breaches of agency monitoring rules, provided a test run for any forthcoming UN sanctions resolution. The United States was glad to see that China did not try to block IAEA punishment, raising hope that China will also permit Security Council action.

What is most important for now is not North Korea's announcement of its intentions or even formal withdrawal from the IAEA. After all, North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty a year ago only to "suspend" its withdrawal a few months later. The most urgent requirement is that North Korea allow effective international monitoring of that recently removed spent nuclear fuel. Inspectors must retain necessary access to the storage site. Monitoring cameras must be kept supplied with batteries and film without interruption. That is the surest way to keep North Korea from building new nuclear bombs.

Until now, the main issue between North Korea and the IAEA has been over collecting evidence bearing on whether North Korea built bombs in the past. Through analysis of spent fuel rods and access to nuclear waste sites, the IAEA hoped to establish exactly how much plutonium North Korea may have diverted when the reactor was briefly shut down five years ago. The CIA estimates that if North Korea had the necessary technology, that could have been enough for one or two nuclear bombs. On the other hand, it remains possible that the North has not yet built any.

The spent fuel whose monitoring is now at issue contains far more plutonium, perhaps enough for five bombs. North Korea's threat to disrupt monitoring of this new cache of potential bomb fuel, coupled with its warnings of military reprisals against Japan and South Korea, forces the world to think hard about the worst case possibility: that North Korea is not merely seeking diplomatic concessions but wants to make nuclear weapons and will wage war to protect its ability to do so.

Pyongyang continues to assert that its nuclear program is peaceful and that the whole crisis can be resolved by direct talks with the United States. But when the Clinton administration braved domestic criticism to offer such talks, North Korea repeatedly answered with provocations — "suspending" its adherence to the Nonproliferation Treaty, threatening IAEA inspectors, refusing to preserve evidence and now threatening to quit the IAEA.

As the world moves toward sanctions, it cannot afford to abandon diplomacy. The costs of confrontation would be very high. Even without war, sanctions could trigger collapse of the Northern regime, sending millions of refugees over the South Korean and Chinese borders and into Japan. The United States and its allies must try to use the threat of sanctions to push North Korea into a diplomatic solution, while preserving continuous monitoring of that dangerous fuel.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## If Russia Is Democratic

The United States is getting caught up by a tricky contradiction in its security policy in Europe. The American goal is an ever fuller integration with the West of the 27 nations made up out of the old Soviet empire. But whether the goal can be reached depends in the first instance on the shape of the emerging Russia. A reforming, democratic Moscow would become a reliable security partner. But a Moscow lurching toward crisis and authoritarianism would necessarily be seen as a menace. The West has to encourage the one but discourage the other. This is no easy task.

Take Russia's new agreement to join the fledgling NATO Partnership for Peace, a halfway house for military cooperation and crisis consultation short of formal alliance membership. Of the 27 former Soviet or Soviet-controlled countries, 20 are signing on. Russia had held off, not wanting to accept a status as just one of the gang. Instead it asked for Partnership plus a "full-blown strategic relationship" — a status as firm as among equals. Not just Russia's pride but its size and overall importance commend such a scheme. But the idea has struck many Central Europeans as an invitation to restore Soviet-like sway. So Russia is not getting a formal unique security treaty. It is getting "a framework of strategic cooperation." This is the American way to coax Russia into democratic practice and foreign policy responsibility and to calm Central Europe's anxieties at the same time.

In fact, there already is a post-Cold War line running through Europe, although it is usually considered good manners not to say so. On one side is Russia. On the other is everybody else. It betrays strategic sense as well as Russian nationalism to pretend that Russia is just another struggling European country. It is the one whose foreign and internal conduct most affects the others. It is the one which, regardless of how European security is structured, is regarded by the others as an indefinite threat. Its singularity is defined by its uncertain future evolution.

This is why the United States must keep faith with a Europe that sees Partnership and possible NATO membership down the road as essential insurance against a Russia throwing its weight around in Central Europe — a weight it already is throwing its weight around with a Western wink in Transcaucasia and Central Asia. It is why the United States, even as it plays its part in securing Central Europe, must remain devoted to advancing democratic reform in Russia itself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Europe Votes Irritably

While it was an election for the European Union's multinational Parliament, the voters were mainly focused on the internal politics of the Union's 12 member countries. In most of them, as in other recent elections in Europe, the mood was sour and the results were fragmented. There was little visible interest in continent-wide issues, except perhaps for hostility here and there to the whole idea of a European political union itself. The returns ought to tell the politicians that they have outrun public support for the idea. To keep it alive, they are going to have to put much more effort into explaining to their voters why it is a good and important part of their future.

Although most voters took this election to be an invitation to protest voting, it was reassuring that the extremes of right and left scored equally poorly. The various denunciations of ex-Communists got few votes, and on the far right Germany's sinister Republicans won no seats at all. Beyond that, the patterns are contradictory. In Britain, where unemployment is high but declining, the governing Conservatives took a drubbing that further endangers Prime Minister John Major's hold on his job. In Germany, where unemployment is also high but declining, the governing conservatives actually improved their vote from the last European election five years ago. This hinted that Chancellor Helmut Kohl may win the national election next fall.

Despite the lack of enthusiasm among the people already in the Union, the Austrians, in a separate election, voted 2 to 1 to join. To the outsiders it still stands for great prosperity and security. The countries to the east are pressing with desperate anxiety to get in. But the steering mechanism of the New

Europe has been damaged, and the whole enterprise needs to slow down for repairs. Only last year the 12 countries adopted the ambitious Maastricht treaty, which renamed the European Community a Union, strengthened the Parliament and talked expansively of a common currency and foreign policy. In France all the established parties suffered severe losses in this election, in part because of a highly successful attack on the Maastricht treaty itself. The treaty was written and pushed forward in haste, with crucial French support, to anchor the reunified Germany firmly in the West. These elections are the latest of much evidence that in pressing for greater unification the treaty's architects got dangerously beyond their constituents' feelings about it — perhaps not in Germany, but very clearly in France.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Korea: A Short List of Options

The longer the world anguishes over North Korea's nuclear intentions, the worse the outlook seems. A nervous world is left with three main options. The first is to do an Iraq: an American-led surgical strike on the North's nuclear plants. The result would almost certainly be war. The second option — to do nothing — looks just as bad. Mr. Clinton would be adopting a risky ploy covered in arrows that all point back to option one. A third rise is to cajole China into firmer action. China supplies most of North Korea's imported oil and food.

— The Age (Melbourne)

# The West Helps Hand the East Back to Communists

By Adrian Karatnycky

WASHINGTON — Out of 22 states in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, there are today only five — Albania, Armenia, the Czech Republic, Estonia and Latvia — in which former Communists do not hold power or significantly share in governance.

The startling political comeback of ex- and neo-Communists excites little concern in the United States and Western Europe. Many of the new ex-Communists are viewed as pragmatic, go-slow reformers committed to playing by the rules of the market and of democracy — a characterization that is more apt in some cases than in others.

Democratic activists in the region do not share the West's lack of concern.

Those in Ukraine, for example, report a palpable shift in the attitudes of the media and among academics since the takeover by Socialists and neo-Communists of the country's newly elected Parliament. "We are beginning to see a hardening of positions among many Communists who were lying low after the last two years," observes Ilya Kucheriv, director of the Democratic Initiatives polling center. "Now they feel much more self-assured; they are on the offensive."

And that is legitimate cause for alarm, since there is no denying that many self-styled reformers were cogs in a system that for decades proscribed human rights, suppressed religious liberties and crushed opposition.

Even more worrying is the fact that many of the millions who voted for them did so out of a nostalgic hope for a return of social and economic security, even if that meant a return to authoritarian rule. To be sure, the difficult transition to a market system could have been expected to pool millions of disgruntled industrial workers and pensioners to the left. What

The West further underestimated the solidarity of ex-Communists who had worked in the upper and middle reaches of the party, women's youth and trade union organizations. Those potent networks remained intact despite confiscation of much party property.

Central Europe's economic difficulties were greatly aggravated by the selfishness of the European Union, which denied Eastern-bloc nations what they really wanted: market access. The EU covered its protectionism with bogus explanations: one sick sheep from Poland was cited as justification for prohibitive quotas on all sheep from anywhere. Not surprisingly, Poland and its neighbors responded with duties of their own, hurting the economies of both areas — but plunging Central Europe into political turmoil as well.

Above all, the ex-Communists clawed their way back to power because anti-Communists lost their moral voice. Organizations like the National Endowment for Democracy were pushed aside as the big boys from the international financial institutions — the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank — managed the transition to a convertible currency, and in the process helped make

finance ministers the focus of media attention. When the genuine leaders of democratic movements stepped in the values of human rights and moral courage were replaced on the public was encouraged to think about reform exclusively in material terms.

Detached, pragmatic Eurocrats and American consultants recoiled at such unifying forces as nationalism and religious revival, which are central to the fragile rebirth of civil society. Instead, nationalism was equated with xenophobia and ethnic hatred — a dangerous threat to stability that, as the former Yugoslavia shows, is often cynically mobilized by ex-Communists.

Richard Rose, of the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, has been tracking political attitudes toward the transition in most post-Soviet bloc countries. He has found that citizens appreciate the improvements in political rights and civil liberties, the fact that they can now worship in the church and vote for the party of their choice, speak their minds freely and choose television shows and newspapers that are more truthful and open.

Yet the democratic revolutionaries who led the movement to secure these new rights failed to remind the public of these tangible gains. Had they done so, they might have withstood the populist and materialist on-

slaught of the ex-Communists and bought more time for the economic transition. Can this trend be reversed? Clearly the pendulum will again swing. The ex-Communists who have staged their remarkable comeback are aware that if they return to their old ways, they can again be swept out of power. There are economic constraints, as well — among them, the emergence of a true middle class and increased trade links with the industrial democracies.

The worrying signals from the post-Communist world suggest that Western aid programs should be redirected away from narrowly exclusive focus on market mechanisms and local administration. Aid programs should aim at the strengthening of independent media, democratic education of the young and the dissemination of books and journals that promote respect for political freedoms.

Help should also be targeted to independent trade unions that give voice to the needs of ordinary working people and so stem the rise of pro-Communist and pro-fascist sentiments among those who have borne the brunt of the harsh economic transitions.

The writer is executive director of Freedom House. This comment was adapted for The Washington Post from a longer article that will appear in the National Review.

## Why East Europe Needs Independent Media

By Branislav Milosevic

BELGRADE — In today's world, the Communist Party monopoly of power in East and Central Europe has been replaced by the rule of party coalitions. Former party cadres in these coalitions advocate liberal, social-democratic or nationalist ideas. Dozens of opposition political parties, established with government aid, differ little in respect to their political ideas.

The political assignment of most political parties is to challenge the ruling party, often from extremist positions. The result: constant tension between opposition parties that do not know precisely what they want, and the ruling party, which cannot, in the long run, preserve what it wants.

Such a state of affairs supports voters' belief that the regime's resolve hand is, after all, the best assurance of stability. True freedom of political expression and organization is perceived as risk.

The acceptance of an authoritarian regime is an expression of the incapacity to make a peaceful transition from post-Communist to democratic society. It has become clear that post-Communist societies tragically lack not only democratic institutions but the sense of any need for them as well.

The former Communist regimes' monopoly of information has been redefined. Those Communists who are still in power have taken over the most powerful media, leaving their political adversaries to support or establish the so-called independent media.

It is hard to say that there is no freedom of the press in post-Communist Serbia and Montenegro, but it is even harder to prove that anybody benefits from it, apart from the regime that allows it. Who, then, do the independent media serve?

In ex-Yugoslavia, where ownership relationships are vague and opaque, it is not enough to say that the independent media are those that the state does not subsidize. There are many shareholding companies in which the state does not formally appear as a shareholder but still exerts a strong indirect influence.

It might be said that the first condition for independence of the media is the genuine privatization — though this does not mean that all privately owned media organizations are independent.

In former Yugoslavia, however, the most significant feature prov-

ing the media's independence is their readiness and ability to mock the ignorance and incompetence of the authorities. This, of course, is only too easy to do.

It is much more difficult to become independent of all the mythical images, prejudices and half-truths that are interwoven here into a fabric of national delusion promoted as representing the highest national interests.

Tragic experience shows that the authoritarian regime is a function of a generation's incapacity to free itself from the empty phrases, stereotypes and clichés of its cultural and political heritage.

One might say that the role of the independent media in post-Communist society is to enlighten, in the original Kantian sense of the word. Presenting readers and viewers with facts and explaining their correlation, independent media encourage citizens to use their own minds rather than rely on the empty phrases of the authoritarian regime's propaganda machinery, in trying to understand the politics that is their destiny.

In post-Communist societies, authoritarian regimes have sought to broaden the bases of their legitimacy. They claim to represent the will of the people, and any challenge is disqualified by the propaganda machinery as treasonous. Financial and moral support that the independent media receive from democratic institutions and circles in the West, however, is not only a prerequisite for further activity of the independent media; it is a way to further their authority and strengthen and broaden their influence.

In the isolation in which Serbia and Montenegro have lived for two years now, the very existence of the independent media is a message to readers and viewers that the democratic world has not forgotten them. Support for the independent media is a strategic investment in democracy in these parts.

Without this support, the independent media would be like a person trying to cross the chasm between post-Communist and open, democratic society with nothing to hold on to but their air.

The writer is deputy managing director of the independent daily Borba and chairman of the Independent Media Association of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Russia Is Looking East With New Interest and a New Flexibility

By Gennadi I. Chufirin

MOSCOW — What kind of a new Russia will evolve in the next few years and what sort of relations will it develop with countries in Asia, especially its neighbors?

Russia is at a critical stage of nationhood. The parliamentary elections in December showed a reawakening of national pride and self-respect. As a result, a pro-Western tilt in Russian foreign policy in 1992 and 1993 is being replaced by a more balanced approach to global and regional issues.

However, there will be no return to the policy objectives of the former Soviet Union and the means used to achieve them. Russia rejects principles of internationalism, class solidarity and similar ideological dogmas as guidelines for its foreign policy.

After a period of confusion, a more realistic formulation of Russian foreign policy interests is under way in Moscow. Very pragmatic approaches to issues are being worked out, based on the need to preserve Russian territorial integrity, protect national economic interests and prevent any direct involvement in international conflicts.

Asia looms increasingly large in this review of Russian interests. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia found itself within borders

that had never existed before. Russia also found itself, in effect, closer to Asia, because it lost major seaports in the Baltic and Black Seas as well as convenient land routes to Europe. Trade with Asia has already become far more important for Russia than it was for the Soviet Union. One third of total Russian foreign trade is with Asia-Pacific countries; in Soviet times, it never exceeded 9 percent.

Russia's growing interests in Asia will extend beyond economic ties. New geographical, political, economic and security realities in the region will probably make Russia more assertive than the Soviet Union was in pursuing these interests in some areas. Fresh challenges to Russian autonomy of interests and security have emerged chiefly in Central Asia, where disintegration of the Soviet Union brought the emergence of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan as sovereign states. Economic problems, political instability and a revival of Islam gave Muslim states, including Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia, a window of opportunity to promote their own interests in Central Asia.

Internal difficulties and increasing interference in local affairs by some Muslim countries have transformed Central Asia into a source of instability. Russia cannot remain indifferent to these developments on its borders. Moreover, there is a Russian minority of about 10 million people in Central Asia. This fact alone will have an important influence on Russian foreign policy in the region.

The Central Asian republics, although independent, maintain close ties with Russia. They are members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and take part in its multilateral security arrangements. While their borders with Russia are transparent, their borders with third countries for all practical purposes remain the status of a common boundary jointly patrolled by local and Russian guards.

These former Soviet republics continue to remain a sphere of vital political, economic and security interests for Russia. It is therefore quite logical to expect Moscow to promote closer ties with these republics to the point of establishing a confederation or even a federation with them.

Another potential challenge to own ideology seems to be terminal inside-the-Beltway finds, finds Mr. Clinton most wanting when measuring him against Lloyd Bentsen. The president's indecisiveness is indeed a serious flaw. But we hardly need "The Agenda" to tell us that. The book's journalistic flaws are often more newsworthy.

The problems begin on the first page, where a breezy conversation between the Clintons in bed sounds fake. (Mrs. Clinton says "Yeah" as much as the Beatles.) While the gist of the conversation, like much of "The Agenda," may be accurate, the book's lifelessly reconstructed scenes show what can happen when a journalist sands down a variety of off-the-record accounts to arrive at a composite reality.

Concise Brock's recent profile of Hillary Clinton in The New Yorker presents much the same picture of the White House that Mr. Woodward's book does, but because most of her sources are named, speak in their own voices and own up to their sometimes conflicting points of view, the Clintons are seen with the perspective and depth missing in "The Agenda."

So prosaic is most of what Mr. Woodward's sources have to say that their Deep-Throated anonymity often seems superfluous — just another way to pull up the smoke of hot news where there is no fire.

But at least no one can accuse Mr. Woodward of trashing Mr. Clinton to serve a covert political line as he types "The Agenda." The only agenda here, and it's not very well hidden, is sales.

The New York Times

## The Clintons May Not Mind the Book

By Frank Rich

WASHINGTON — Bob Woodward is the reporter who helped bring down a criminal presidency. Mike Wallace is the television muckraker who nailed a thousand malefactors. Put them together on television to lift the lid on Mr. Woodward's book "The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House," and a vast audience has every reason to believe that a scandal of Watergate proportions is about to explode.

The two men did all they could to further that perception on June 5. Both looked solemn. Mr. Woodward was seen in such tight close-ups that even his mildest innuendos about the Clintons ("The American taxpayer has gotten too far for the price of one") took on the gravity of an impeachable offense.

The viewer was tantalized by shots of Mr. Woodward's vast cache of seemingly incriminating tapes containing "deep background" interviews with confidential sources reaching "up to the very top" — and a replay of Jennifer Flowers.

"Are Bill and Hillary Clinton going to like this book?" asked Mr. Wallace, who then answered, "I don't think so." Actually, the Clintons may not mind. The book's characterization of them is familiar — he can't make decisions; she can't stop making them — and Mr. Woodward provides no new reportage about Jennifer Flowers or any other scandal. But ordinary readers, lured into anticipating a "Son of All the President's Men," may all be pocked. The book, a plodding account of the evolution of the Clinton economic plan, has its farcical Washington

snapshots, but it never reaches the ludicrous heights of the hype surrounding "The Agenda" itself. "At one point Clinton got so frustrated he used the F-word," exclaimed Mr. Woodward, posing as America's oldest living Boy Scout, in another promotional television interview. Well, so what?

To flag this book, he has had to turn unexceptional, even flattering "revelations" about the president into spuriously shocking sound bites that make Mr. Woodward and the journalistic profession he so prominently represents look more disingenuous than his subject.

Not only does Mr. Clinton cuss, Mr. Woodward and his TV hosts darkly inform us, but the president also loses his temper, operates intellectually prodding by his wife and his vice president, thrives on the detailed debate of policy, makes pragmatic political compromises to win congressional votes, and sows chaos by refusing to enlist a chief of staff who will stifle dissent.

If these are crimes, then no doubt an ideal president would be an ideologically rigid Washington lifer who nurses enemies' lists rather than letting off steam, has a golf caddy for a vice president and a cipher for a spouse, makes policy pronouncements from index cards written by aides, and is too arrogant to get a bill through Congress. The ideal chief of staff? John Sununu. Presumably voters turned to the Clinton-Gore ticket to reject this status quo. Mr. Woodward, whose

Russian national security in Asia is connected with unresolved territorial disputes. The most acute is the Russian-Japanese territorial dispute over four islands referred to in Japan as the Northern Territories and in Russia as the Southern Kurils. The dispute has a long and painful history, and public opinion in the two countries appears to be equally uncompromising. That gives official negotiators little room for flexibility.

Territorial disputes between Russia and China seem to be practically resolved, after the signing of a border agreement in Moscow in May 1991. There is still disagreement about a few small islands near Khabarovsk, but it is highly unlikely to damage relations between the two countries. More serious is the massive influx of illegal Chinese immigrants to Russia in the past couple of years. This is already an issue in the Russian Parliament and is being exploited by various political parties. The problem could endanger relations between China and Russia.

The growing spread of nuclear, biological, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction as well as means of their delivery challenges Russian security. The most potentially worrisome cases are in Asia. Because Russia regards proliferation of nuclear weapons close to its borders as a direct threat to its security, it firmly opposes any attempt by North Korea to develop such weapons. However, Russia also watches with deep concern the accumulation of oversized stocks of plutonium in South Korea and especially in Japan.

In recent years Soviet and then Russian armed forces in the Asia-Pacific region have been greatly reduced in size and firepower. They have been totally withdrawn from Afghanistan and Mongolia. Only token number of Russian military personnel remain in Vietnam.

Russia's Pacific navy and its nuclear force of 24 submarines equipped with long-range ballistic missiles

form the backbone of Russian armed forces in the Far East. The submarines are intended to act as a nuclear deterrent to any possible major threat to Russian national security from the Northwest Pacific. Since this nuclear force is now practically the only effective deterrent against such threats, Russia would find it very difficult to accept any proposals for a nuclear-free zone in Northeast Asia that included coastal Siberia.

Nonetheless, Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev has made it clear that Moscow's Asia policy will be based on the understanding that no contradictions with any country in the region are irreconcilable. Russia will consistently work for stable and balanced relations with all Asian nations. Russian policy will be governed first of all by a desire to develop business relations with the Asia-Pacific area, which is the fastest growing economic region in the world.

Moscow will seek to overcome existing challenges to regional security on a collective, coordinated basis. In contrast to the politics of the Cold War, Russia's relations with China and Japan will be governed not by the divisive principles of power balance but by uniting principles of economic cooperation.

Having ceased to be a superpower, Russia has gained flexibility in dealing not only with major Asia-Pacific actors but also with medium and smaller countries in the region. This is evident in the development of close relations with members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

There is now a clear view in Moscow about the pressing need to promote vital Russian interests in Asia. Russia has come out of the cold to take an active part in Asian politics.

The writer, head of the Southeast Asia department at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Duelling in Russia

PARIS — The question of duelling in the army has just been sensibly settled in Russia. The Czar has decreed that no duel shall take place in his army until a "jury of honor" has determined whether or not the meeting is necessary. If the jury decide in the negative the belligerents must accept the fiat; if in the affirmative, and either of the disputants refuses to fight, he shall be expelled from the army. It would be a good thing if this innovation could be extended to duels between civilians. Many of them might thus be avoided.

### 1919: Color Line Lifted

NEW YORK — The American Federation of Labor Convention at Atlantic City decided yesterday (June 13) to remove the color line when the presidents of the international unions declared that their organizations would welcome negroes into membership on terms of equality. The

action followed an appeal by John Lacy, a negro, who said that the negro did not desire social equality, but wanted an opportunity to earn his bread and butter on an equality with whites. President Samuel Gompers hailed the action as marking a milestone in the history of the negro struggle for equal rights.

### 1944: De Gaulle Hailed

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE — [From our New York edition:] General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French government in exile, came here today (June 14) for the first time since 1940 and toured the portion of his country which has been liberated after years of German domination. The beachhead in towns and villages of the beachhead gave rise to heart-melting scenes as the populace rushed from their war-battered homes to gaze on a Frenchman who stands as the harbinger of their hopes of a reunited French nation.



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OPINION

# Upon the Base They Built, A New Alliance Arises

By George A. Joulwan

General Joulwan is Supreme Allied Commander Europe and commander in chief of the U.S. European Command.

**M**ONS, Belgium — As the echoes of D-Day veterans depart the hallowed beaches of Normandy, Europeans and Americans alike once again confront the harsh realities of dealing with an unstable and unpredictable world.

But as we contemplate the horror of Bosnia and other trouble spots, we can take some solace in the realization that the sacrifices of the men and women of D-Day have made a difference.

Despite the difficulties of the hour, Europe is uniquely more free than it was five decades ago. For this, we must thank the veterans of Operation Overlord — for their courage under fire, their love of liberty, their indomitable will and their steadfast commitment. We must also be mindful of the collective efforts of their successors — the soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — who stood the faithful vigil those D-Day veterans began.

General Dwight Eisenhower knew how important allied unity was to victory on the battlefield. His skill and leadership provided unity of effort and purpose as well as unity of command. He also understood the value of unity in peace.

After the war, this same spirit of common interest and purpose nurtured a historic partnership among both conquerors and vanquished. It was only proper that NATO should continue to implement the idea born at Normandy 50 years ago. Just as Churchill referred to Britain's "finest hour," the allied ideal has become our "finest realization."

The great crusade that began in June 1944 continues today. The seeds planted on Omaha, Utah, Sword, Gold and Juno

beaches have produced a great alliance — a brotherhood unparalleled in peace or war. The mutual trust and confidence, the shared ideals and values, the subordination of national goals for alliance objectives, and the simple friendship that binds us so close together find their roots in the sands of Normandy.

Our soldiers won the war, and for the next 50 years, millions of GIs and allied troops followed to preserve the peace in Europe. The results of their efforts are impressive: The Berlin Wall has fallen, the Cold War has ended, communism has been defeated and Germany has been reunited. These accomplishments were achieved not solely by strength of arms but by the character of our commitment. It is the same commitment made by tens of thousands of young Europeans and Americans 50 years ago.

As the alliance of today looks to the future, we have a unique opportunity. We can help build a Europe whole and free, democratic and prosperous, from the Atlantic to the Urals. We can shape a Europe that respects the dignity and worth of the individual.

At the forefront of this effort stands a new NATO — an institution adapting to the future by building on the rock-solid foundation of the past. The new NATO is supporting UN Security Council resolutions in the former Yugoslavia and working with the United Nations to end that brutal tragedy.

We are reaching out through cooperation programs to former adversaries; we are developing a true Partnership for Peace. Moreover, we are adapting our command structure to attain the flexibility needed to handle new missions as well as the collective defense of the alliance. In so doing, we are building a true European security identity within a strong trans-Atlantic alliance. As we ap-



proach the 21st century, NATO remains every bit as relevant as it has been for more than four decades.

The veterans we honored at Normandy made all this possible. As we look to the future, we can learn from the past. Their competence inspires us. The trans-Atlantic link that forged victory 50 years ago gives our continuing efforts renewed vigor and effectiveness. We are, as President Bill Clinton said at Pointe du Hoc, the children of their sacrifices. "Our

work is far from done," he said. "Still there are cliffs to scale." We must not, let that competence, that unity and that willingness to sacrifice — the legacies of D-Day — falter.

The world is still a dangerous place. In these difficult, uncertain times, NATO's mission must continue. As we enter the uncharted waters ahead, I am reminded of Ike's command 50 years ago — "O.K., let's go!"

International Herald Tribune

# Correct, Hypocritical and Irrelevant

By Warren Brown

**W**ASHINGTON — Poor John Crawford. He came to Washington on May 12 with the sole intent of promoting his company, Jaguar Cars Inc. Two weeks later he was out of his job as Jaguar's vice president for public affairs.

Silly me. I had the temerity to say that Mr. Crawford was not a bad sort — that he was, in fact, one of the most decent public relations people I have known. For that I got lots of phone calls from black folks questioning my blackness.

How all of this came about stems from a five-second incident in which the Australian Mr. Crawford, apparently without thinking, pronounced the words "biggest nigger in the woodpile." Offensive? Well, the brouhaha that followed arose from something considerably more harmful: the current reign of hypocritical correctness in America.

Hypocritically correct people, black and white, are more interested in words than in deeds, more at ease with symbols than with substance. They never let facts stand in the way of an execution.

I knew this, which is why I chose not to make a big deal of Mr. Crawford's comment — an offensive though unintended slip for which he later apologized. But also knew, from the moment it happened, that his goose was cooked.

It happened at one of those Washington luncheons where tongues loosen in direct proportion to the amount of booze consumed. Mr. Crawford was playing host to 10 or so auto writers, me among them, at a "news background."

He was doing well, fielding many questions, buoyant in response. But he goofed in talking about the auto luxury tax. In trying to explain how General Motors was actively supporting the tax while masquerading as an opponent, he referred to the alleged impostor as "the biggest nigger in the woodpile."

Although everyone at the table winced, it was clear that he didn't understand his error, or our shock. He went on talking; we continued listening and being polite. I was the only black at the luncheon.

Afterward, back at the office, I received several calls from white colleagues expressing anger and embarrassment over Mr. Crawford's remark. Nearly all of the callers asked me how I felt. I responded, quite frankly, that I felt fine.

Later came a call from Ed Henry, a black colleague and friend who serves as president of the Washington Automotive Press Association. Mr. Henry felt that he should write Mr. Crawford, informing him that racial slurs are offensive, even if no malice was intended. I

agreed, with the proviso that the matter be handled discreetly.

As it turned out, Mr. Crawford already was in the process of making amends, having written a letter to me apologizing for his remark and saying what everyone at the luncheon knew — that he was in no way trying to offend me or any other black person.

I considered the matter closed — until two weeks later when Gannett News Service published a story saying that Mr. Crawford had apologized for his wayward tongue. What happened next was pathetically predictable.

Mr. Crawford's Jaguar bosses called him on the carpet; and their bosses at Ford Motor Company, who owns Jaguar, called the Jaguar bosses to gripe. None of the bosses told Mr. Crawford that he was fired. They just told him to do what was best for the company.

When Ford and Jaguar executives told me about Mr. Crawford's problems, I urged them to go easy on the man. He had made a mistake. He meant no harm. He had apologized.

Meanwhile, various media types were calling me — hoping, it seemed in some cases, that I would join the call for Mr. Crawford's resignation. That would have been the easiest thing for me to do — black rage and all that. But it would have been a lie. Anyone who has dealt with Mr. Crawford knows he is a straight shooter. He had never lied to or misled me in our professional dealings. There was no way I could ask for his head.

But Ford and Jaguar had other concerns. Theirs is a highly competitive business; image is everything. Mr. Crawford's comments thus became a "question of corporate governance," as one Ford official put it. Translation: Ford didn't want to offend its black employees. And Jaguar didn't want to offend American blacks, who account for about 15 percent of its U.S. sales. Mr. Crawford had to go.

This left me in a curious position — a black man supporting a white man whose white bosses wanted to force him to resign for uttering the word "nigger." Lord! How blacks responded to that scenario! I got lots of angry phone calls — most of them anonymous — calling me "Uncle Tom" and "sellout." At first I was angry, but the more calls I received, the more I laughed.

How ridiculous! Jaguar does not have one black dealership in the United States; and it has precious few blacks in anything approaching executive positions. Yet I have never run across a black Jaguar owner who expressed concern about the paucity of black Jaguar employees or retailers.

Blacks complaining about my defense of Mr. Crawford did not want to hear about Jaguar's corporate structure. They only wanted Mr. Crawford banished from the organization for saying "nigger." Overlooked was the meaningless of his dismissal in terms of any gain for the black community.

Also overlooked was the more salient racial aspect of what transpired at the Crawford luncheon. I was the only black journalist there. That is often the case in my coverage of the auto industry. The presence of so few black journalists is a hell of a lot more insulting to me than the transient slippage of a racial slur. It should be insulting to blacks in general.

Mr. Crawford's punishment in no way fit his crime. But it fits the way things are done in the hypocritical-correctness era.

To those who focused on the Crawford case, it did not matter that Jaguar locates its U.S. headquarters in affluent Mahwah, New Jersey, where blacks constitute a scant 3.6 percent of the population. It did not matter that Mr. Crawford apologized for publicly using a slur that many people, black and white, use in private. He violated the standards of hypocritical correctness — the same standards that allow some black rap "artists" to get away with calling black people "niggers" and black women "bitches."

The ethos of hypocritical correctness encourages black people to expend energy on relatively trivial matters. It permits them to operate under the illusion that all victims are inherently virtuous because of their victimization. How else to explain the black caller who said that it was O.K. for him to call gays "fags," or whites "honkies," or Asians "chinks," or Jews "Jew boys," as long as he didn't do so in his "professional capacity"?

By allowing blacks to don the robe of sanctified victimization, hypocritical correctness permits many of them to cover their eyes to the true sellouts — the true Uncle Toms in their midst — the people who shoot down their black neighbors on city streets; the African-American drug dealers plying their deadly trade from the front seats of European luxury cars; the absent fathers and crack-crazed moms; the young athletes who think it's "black" to excel on the football field or basketball court but who regard it as "white" and somehow improper to try for the dean's list.

The problem is not John Crawford, and the issue is not the word "nigger." Black people have hurt, and continue to hurt, themselves far more than Mr. Crawford or any verbal insult, intended or not, can hurt them. That is not the hypocritically correct thing to say. But it is the truth.

The writer covers the auto industry for The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Responsibility to Rwanda

We have been struck by how the British press has downgraded reporting and analysis of the events in Rwanda. The news last week of a massacre in the village of Nyatama scarcely merited a mention in a week when preoccupations lay with events 50 years ago. This apathy has correctly been defined as racism.

We are convinced that not enough attention is paid to two contributing factors. The first is the role played by the colonial powers, Germany and Belgium, in imposing and reinforcing ethnic divisions between the principal tribes.

A more direct cause of tension has been Rwanda's rising level of debt, and the bitter medicine meted out by its creditors, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Before the collapse in commodity

prices in 1988-89, the Rwandan economy was well-managed. Money was stable, inflation and foreign debt were low, and there was little corruption. But a collapse in coffee prices drastically altered Rwanda's balance of trade. No other country experienced a more drastic decline in its terms of trade.

The Rwandan government was forced to yield to the monetarist dogma imposed by its creditors. Under a structural adjustment program, government spending was cut, and with it thousands of jobs were lost. Government assets were privatized. The Rwandan franc was devalued and so the price of imported goods, medicines in particular, rose by up to 67 percent.

As with other Third World countries, the IMF encouraged an increase in exports. But the more that such countries produce, the lower commodity prices

fall. This enforced competition between poor countries forces down prices as producers fight in vain for foreign currency. The gainers are the rich North.

As beneficiaries of cheaper coffee prices on the one hand, and recipients of substantial transfers of wealth (in the form of debt repayments) from poor Rwandans, it is behooves the rich North to ignore the sufferings of the Rwandans. Through multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and the IMF, we may be largely responsible for that suffering.

DIANE ABBOTT, BERNIE GRANT, London.

The writers are members of the British Parliament.

### Invade, for Haiti's Sake

Why delay the inevitable? A U.S. in-

vasion of Haiti to oust the military government and restore the democratically elected president to power will accomplish what economic sanctions will never do. Economic sanctions only exacerbate the misery of the poor while having little effect on the ruling elite.

An invasion may violate the principle of sovereignty but it would serve to defend a greater principle: that all people have basic human rights. The brutality inflicted on the Haitians by the military government is well-documented. The flood of Haitian refugees to the shores of Florida is a testament that Haitians are being denied basic rights.

The United States should issue the renegade government an ultimatum that it relinquish power by a given date. If the government persists in defying the world community, then U.S. forces should launch a quick and powerful at-

tack to return Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power. The forces should leave as soon as he succeeds in building a governing coalition and an effective police force.

WILLIAM R. HOLTZ, Rapperswil, Switzerland.

### Taking Bearings by North

Regarding "Republican's Ponder North's Effect on Party" (June 6) by Michael Janofsky:

The very fact that Oliver North dared bid for the Republican nomination in Virginia is deeply alarming, but his success in obtaining it is compelling proof that American politics have become completely amoral. Alas, such politics no longer surprise us.

MARJORIE STEELE, Antibes, France.

## BOOKS

### THE HALDEMAN DIARIES: Inside the Nixon White House

By H. R. Haldeman. 698 pages. \$27.50. Putnam.

Reviewed by Alan Ehrenhalt

**N**OBODY can publish a diary without revealing something personal. The most dubious specimens ever written — the endless recitation of day-to-day minutiae, the prolonged exercise in self-pity, the collection of fluffy platitudes — all of them somehow end up delivering autobiographical truth, even if the process is, for the most part, inadvertent.

I have to confess, though, that a couple of hundred pages into "The Haldeman Diaries," I was beginning to wonder if I had found the exception. Not that the diaries aren't good reading. They are. And they are full of secrets. They penetrate the darkest recesses of the Nixon White House in a way that some of the literally hundreds of memoirs of that administration has ever managed to do.

It is just that the diaries, on first encounter, don't seem to be about Haldeman. The president's chief of staff gives every impression that he regards a diary as merely the continuation of a home movie by other means. He carefully records three-hour conversations between him and the president in the oval office without telling us what he himself

said. He writes about his boss in the first person: When an entry says "Met with the VP today," it doesn't usually mean that Haldeman talked to the vice-president, it means that the president did. This is a book by a witness-narrator. Its main characters are Richard M. Nixon and Henry Kissinger; Haldeman is the man behind the camera.

Or so it seems for a long time. But as the diaries, which stretch from January 1969 through April 1973, proceed, the diarist emerges, more by virtue of what is missing than what is included. In nearly 700 pages of reporting, there is not a word of boasting or self-justification, not a note of false modesty, scarcely a hint of personal criticism about anybody, even those who richly deserve it.

There is no doubt that Haldeman was central to most of the important decisions of the administration — he made quite a few of them himself — but if that impresses him, he doesn't show it. He seems perfectly content backstage, sometimes literally, as during most of the state dinners, when he ate in the kitchen to make sure the meal proceeded on time. This is either the diary of the most self-effacing man in modern public life, or an image-creating work of unbelievable subtlety.

In these diaries, Nixon comes across as everything his critics ever said he was: vengeful, egotistical, petty, bigoted. He says that "never in history has there been an adequate black nation, and they are the only race of which this is true."

He complains to Billy Graham about "the terrible problem arising from the total Jewish domination of the media." He suggests that helicopters be ordered to fly low over the Mall to blow out the candles of peace demonstrators.

Kissinger looks every bit as bad: vain, paranoid and childish, convinced that Secretary of State William Rogers is doing everything but poisoning his soup. Kissinger thinks Rogers is feeding reporters stories about his relationship with the actress Jill St. John. He spends an entire day pouting when Rogers, rather than Kissinger, is invited for dinner with Nixon on the presidential yacht.

Haldeman, who died of cancer seven months ago, had to know that the release of the diaries would be devastating to Nixon's reputa-

tion. This is the Nixon that his impeccably loyal chief of staff, the most discreet man in the White House, wanted history to know. He just thought we would all be better off not knowing at the time. I can't say I disagree with him there.

Alan Ehrenhalt, executive editor of Governing magazine and the author of "The United States of Ambition," wrote this for The Washington Post.

### Arts & Antiques

Every Saturday

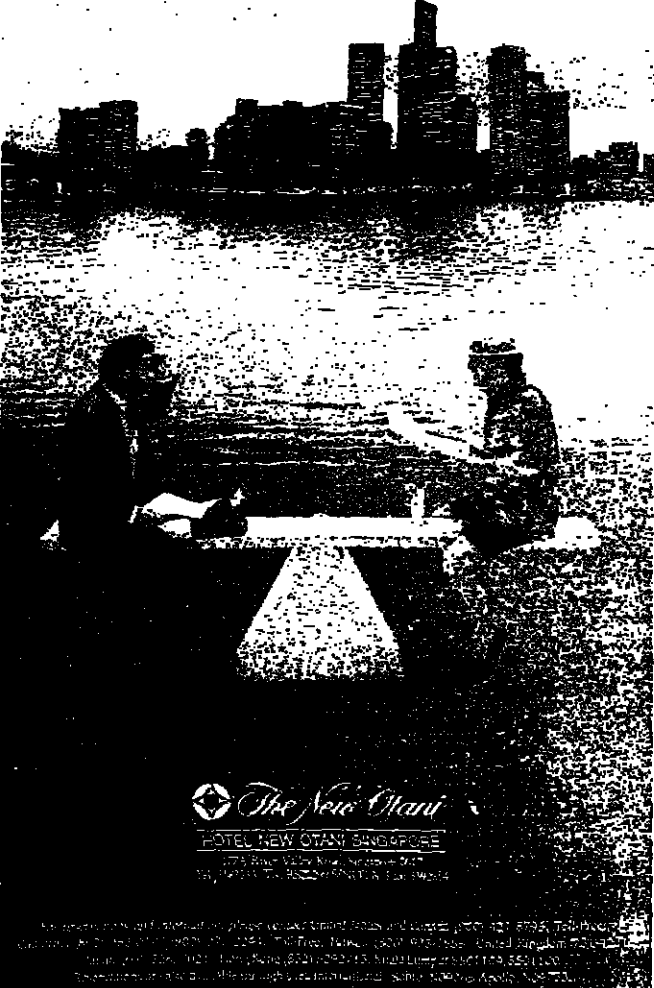
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## BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Works on list are not necessarily consecutive.

### FICTION

- | Title   | Author               | Last Week | On List |
|---|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham                          | John Grisham         | 1         | 1       |
| 2 THE CRISTINE PROPER, by James Redfield                | James Redfield       | 15        | 1       |
| 3 INCA GOLD, by Clive Cussler                           | Clive Cussler        | 2         | 5       |
| 4 REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark                    | Mary Higgins Clark   | 3         | 7       |
| 5 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller | Robert James Waller  | 4         | 96      |
| 6 IS FOR KILLER, by Sue Grafton                         | Sue Grafton          | 8         | 8       |
| 7 THE ALIBIST, by Caleb Carr                            | Caleb Carr           | 8         | 9       |
| 8 ALL GOOD THINGS, by Michael Ian Friedman              | Michael Ian Friedman | 15        | 2       |
| 9 THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW, by Allan Folsom               | Allan Folsom         | 10        | 8       |
| 10 PRINCE CHARMING, by Julie Garwood                    | Julie Garwood        | 11        | 3       |
| 11 THE PREY, by John Sandford                           | John Sandford        | 9         | 3       |
| 12 THE FIRST OF GOD, by Frederick Forsyth               | Frederick Forsyth    | 7         | 6       |
| 13 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel          | Laura Esquivel       | 13        | 61      |
| 14 DISCLOSURE, by Michael Crichton                      | Michael Crichton     | 16        | 21      |
| 15 LUNAL VISION, by Sara Paretsky                       | Sara Paretsky        | 12        | 2       |

### NONFICTION

- | Title   | Author                            | Last Week | On List |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor | Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor | 1         | 57      |
| 2 STANDING FIRM, by Dan Quayle                                | Dan Quayle                        | 2         | 4       |

### ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

- | Title   | Author                  | Last Week | On List |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley             | Rosie Daley             | 1         | 7       |
| 2 MAGIC EYE II, by N. E. Thing Enterprises              | N. E. Thing Enterprises | 2         | 7       |
| 3 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray | John Gray               | 4         | 55      |
| 4 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Enterprises                 | N. E. Thing Enterprises | 3         | 21      |

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## Everything Normal, Seoul Says

### U.S. Officials Join in Playing Down War Risk

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Staff Writer

SEOUL — American and South Korean officials here were working hard on Tuesday to defuse any suggestion that the dispute over North Korea's nuclear program could or should lead to military action.

Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo called a news conference on Tuesday and declared, "There is no reason to talk or worry about a war on the Korean Peninsula."

"I assure you that everything is quite normal," he said. "Despite all the threatening talk from North Korea, we see no sign whatsoever of imminent hostilities."

The foreign minister seemed to be struggling to maintain diplomatic reserve when asked about a comment by Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, Mr. McCain said Sunday that "military air strikes would be called for" if economic sanctions against North Korea do not work, even though this could lead to "enormous carnage" on the Korean Peninsula.

"Yes, there are people who advocate extreme measures," Mr. Han said. Referring to Washington, he added, "As long as the government is not buying such views, we can continue to maintain a steady course."

In the same vein, South Korea's official information service asked foreign countries "to depict accurately the current national security situation" in order to "preclude unnecessary anxiety among the foreign community."

Western diplomats in Seoul say they have been surprised by the growing sense of crisis in Washington. "Here we sit only 35 miles from the DMZ," said one veteran observer, referring to the demilitarized zone of the North-South border, "and there is much less of a feeling of impending crisis here than there seems to be in the media in the United States."

Jim Coles 3d, chief spokesman for the U.S. military in Seoul, said, "I've been getting some bizarre questions from radio stations in America. No, we are not issuing flak jackets to all personnel. No, we are not making plans to evacuate civilian dependents. Yes, we are prepared for whatever happens, but we always try to retain that state."

South Korean officials did not appear seriously alarmed about the latest twist in the nuclear dispute. North Korea's announcement on Monday night that it would withdraw from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"The important point is, it did not drop out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty's inspection regime," said Kim Sam Hoon, director of nuclear affairs in the Foreign Ministry. "To our knowledge, they have not yet expelled the two IAEA inspectors who are in the country, and they have not interfered with the surveillance cameras."

[At the United Nations in New York, however, Pak Gil Yon, North Korea's chief delegate, said Tuesday that he had officially informed the United States of his country's resignation from the International Atomic Energy Agency, and an American official said such a letter had been received. Reuters reported.]

[Mr. Pak told reporters, after briefing several Security Council members, that North Korea had delivered all the proper notification about withdrawal from the Vienna-based agency to the United States, which is a depository state of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. "It is my understanding that the letter you are referring to has been received in Washington," the American official said.]

[Exactly what the withdrawal means, however, is in dispute. American envoys were careful to distinguish between withdrawal from the UN agency and from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.]

In Seoul, city government issued a just-in-case warning that it might be wise for households to build up emergency supplies of food and water. And the jittery Seoul stock market fell 2 percent on Tuesday.

Over all, though, the effort on was to try to bring foreign views of the situation closer to the essentially business-as-usual mood in Seoul. The national information service issued a statement to correct reports that military reserves had been called up for a special defense drill on Wednesday. There will be a drill, the government said, but it is merely one of two regular civil air defense drills set for June and September every year.

American diplomats in Seoul have been trying to get officials in Washington to tone down the rhetoric. The U.S. ambassador, James T. Laney, reportedly complained to President Bill Clinton about speeches on North Korea by the CIA director, R. James Woolsey, on grounds that Mr. Woolsey was exaggerating the nuclear threat.

There are about 40,000 American civilians in South Korea, the U.S. Embassy says, in addition to 35,000 U.S. military personnel. Many of them say they are busy fending off worried calls from relatives back home.

George Williams, a chemical company executive and co-chairman of the Security Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul, discounted reports that U.S. companies were recalling personnel from South Korea.

"I have no reports at all of any companies that are pulling staff out of here," he said.

At least one American in South Korea is taking the opposite course. The U.S. ambassador has just flown in his three grandchildren to spend their summer vacation in Seoul.

## Zhirinovsk Drops Suit Over Hitler Comparison

Reuters

MOSCOW — The extreme Russian nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsk dropped a libel action on Tuesday against Yegor T. Gaidar for comparing him to Hitler.

The Inter-Tass press agency quoted officials at a Moscow district court as saying Mr. Zhirinovsk had withdrawn the lawsuit filed after Mr. Gaidar compared him to the "Hitler of 1929" in a campaign speech.



Firemen involved in a civil defense drill in Seoul on Tuesday. The government said it saw "no sign whatsoever of imminent hostilities."

## North at 'Limit of Patience'

By Barry James

Herald Tribune

PARIS — A senior North Korean envoy said Tuesday that his country neither possessed nor wanted nuclear weapons, but he reiterated that it was prepared to go to war if necessary to defend what it considers to be its vital interests.

Pak Dong Chun, who is ambassador to France, said his government's statements that it would regard the imposition of economic sanctions as "a declaration of war" should not be dismissed as empty rhetoric.

"We are not prepared to make any more concessions," he said. "We are at the limit of our patience."

He added that North Korea most certainly would fight to defend a regime that had been built up with blood and sweat.

"What would be 'retained'?" Mr. Pak said. "What not to put out?"

The envoy said the United States had invented the entire myth to justify its presence in South Korea. With the Soviet threat gone, he said, Washington had to come up with a new pretext to remain on the Korean Peninsula and was making up a story of North Korean aggression.

He said the United States saw Korea as central to what he called its strategy of implanting its "so-called liberal system" all over Asia.

Mr. Pak, a former deputy minister in charge of cultural relations with foreign countries, said the fact that his government had signed declarations of nonaggression and denuclearization with South Korea made a continuing U.S. presence unnecessary.

Korea made a continuing U.S. presence unnecessary.

Asked why North Korea was the only member to pull out of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Pak replied that it was because North Korea was no longer prepared to accept a system of "two weights, and two measures."

He said the agency had turned a blind eye to important nuclear programs in Israel and South Africa, but in complicity with the United States was pulling out all the stops to find "a few grams" of plutonium in North Korea.

The ambassador said the agency's demand to inspect what he called two "conventional" military bases was unacceptable, because this would have led to demands to inspect other bases.

"We are not prepared to strip nude in front of our adversaries," he said.

"The United States knows that we are incapable of producing a bomb, economically, technologically, politically and financially," Mr. Pak said. "If you suppose we have a bomb, ask yourself how we would use it."

He added that "it would be suicide" if North Korea attacked the United States, China or Japan with nuclear weapons. Nor could his government contemplate an attack on South Korea, he said, because "they are our compatriots."

While affirming that North Korea did not have nuclear weapons, he stressed that the country had to be able to defend itself against the United States and against Japan, which he said was on the nuclear threshold and was attempting by one means or another to extend its influence over the Asian region.

## CARGO: Where's the Cash?

Continued from Page 1

land of egalitarianism and prosperity. Human-rights groups say that many were tortured and disappeared, or that money is extorted from their families to keep them alive.

Whether Mr. Seo is right or not, the General Association of North Korean Residents in Japan, a group controlled by Pyongyang and its main conduit for the \$600 million to \$1.8 billion it gets from Japan each year, took pains to show on Monday that the Clinton administration is unlikely to find much of strategic value below decks in this 10,000-ton ship — at least not anymore.

When Japanese customs officials quickly poked through the gym bags of 150 students from a Korean-run junior high school in Japan's Aichi Prefecture, on the way to the North on what may be one of the world's most memorable field trips, they came up mostly with socks, underwear and Japanese rice crackers. The rest of 288 passengers were laden with bottles of Remy Martin and neatly wrapped packages from Mitsukoshi and Isetan.

Japanese department stores better known for their fabrics than their fission technology.

Most passengers said they were bringing family members the equivalent of about \$500, far below the limit of \$50,000 in yen that Japan rarely enforces.

"I'm angry about all these lies from America," Li Jung Shi, an elderly woman from central Japan who was dragging her overloaded bags toward the ship, "People here are visiting their families or visiting their parents' tombs. Who in Japan can bring in billions of yen?"

The answer is owners of pachinko parlors, the immensely popular pinball-like game that has turned into an industry in Japan worth tens of billions of dollars. Although some of that money may travel by ship, much more of it seems to be transferred by small financial institutions like Shikoku Bank in a Tokyo suburb. Pachinko owners number among its best customers, and last year the bank handled \$47 million in trade with North Korea and \$5 million in transmission of funds to families.

There are 18 banks in Japan authorized to deal directly with the North, and Japanese officials say they have no idea how much flows through third countries.

Presumably a lot of the donations to North Korea come in the form of commodities, and down on the docks on Sunday night no one would talk about what was contained in the crates that forklifts were loading into the hold. The outside markings suggested the contents were mostly food staples.

For the Japanese, the ship and other, less visible commercial links between cities like this one on the Sea of Japan and Pyongyang pose a foreign-policy dilemma, one that pits the alliance with the United States against a history of miserable relations between Japanese and the Koreans in their midst.

Tokyo officials say they do not want to repeat the mistakes they made during the Gulf War, when they appeared reluctant to support the United States. They have taken pains to say they would join in whatever sanctions the United Nations enacts, within the limits of the Japanese Constitution. That would include, they say, a cutoff of the money.

But it is a sanction the Japanese argue should not be imposed in the first wave of UN steps to put pressure on North Korea. Instead, it should come only after lesser sanctions have failed.

"All we want is for America, Japan and South Korea to stop spreading a bad image about our country," said Ryo Dok Hyon, a schoolteacher who was shepherding students onto the ship so that they could get a weeklong glimpse of North Korea.

"I don't know if North Korea has nuclear weapons," he added, "but I trust Kim Il Sung far more than I trust the Americans."

2 Civil Guards Shot in Spain

SIETE AGUAS, Spain — Two Spanish Civil Guards were shot and killed here on Tuesday.

## Truce Declared In U.K.-China War of Words

Agence France Press

HONG KONG — The Chinese-British storm over democratic reform in Hong Kong has passed, and Beijing and London should resume cooperation on other aspects of the colony's 1997 handback to China, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was quoted as saying Tuesday.

Speaking in Beijing, Mr. Qian told a delegation from the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions that it was time to move on to other pressing issues, according to reports from the Chinese capital by Hong Kong radio and television.

His comments came two weeks before the Legislative Council is to adopt the final stage of Governor Chris Patten's political reforms, which had triggered a breakdown in Chinese-British relations after they were unveiled in October 1992.

China has vowed to support Mr. Patten's reforms — which would substantially extend the franchise for 1995 legislative elections — in 1997, although it has not yet decided on an alternative system.

China's top official on Hong Kong affairs, Li Rui, was quoted as saying in Beijing that there was no major obstacle in the talks, which are taking place ahead of a summit meeting of the Chinese-British Liaison Group, the diplomatic body charged with hammering out details of the 1997 transition.

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## ZOO: Not Mickey Mouse

Continued from Page 1

left it with more employees than animals.

Vuk dismissed the staff — "the corrupt, stupid people," he said. There are now close to a thousand animals, compared with 60 when he started. Plans are under review for an expansion.

When a chimpanzee named Sammy escaped in 1990, Mr. Bojovic won huge popularity with a televised appeal for his recovery, followed by a rooftop foray to coax the chimp back.

When international trade sanctions were imposed in 1992, he appealed for carrots and cabbage and last winter he coaxed municipal authorities into providing a supply of hot water for a newborn hippo.

Although his ingenuity has largely overcome the effect of sanctions, there are some problems. The giraffe died last year, and it has been impossible to import a new one.

Dutch zoological authorities, angered by Serbian aggression in Bosnia, requested the return of an elephant called Twigg, lent before the war started. Inbreeding is taking a toll because exchanges and purchases have been blocked.

"How can we give Twigg back to the Dutch?" Mr. Bojovic said vehemently, as he sat in his office surrounded by a Serbian owl, a baby skunk, various Montenegro snakes, some white mice and a poster of copulating chimpanzees with a slogan, "What's love got to do with it?"

She was supposed to stay until she produces a baby with our elephant. Boy, and that hasn't happened yet," he said.

The war affects the zoo in other ways, too. Among the animals on show are what Mr. Nadgombini called "four refugees from the Bosnian zoo," referring to a lion, a bear, a puma and a tiger from a Serbian-held town in northern Bosnia that has been under Muslim fire.

And then there are the camels, presented to the zoo in better times by the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, during a conference of nonaligned nations in Belgrade. They had been given Muslim names — Nijas for the male and Azra for the female.

But when a baby camel was born recently, it was given a Serbian name, Sredje. "This is a pure Serbian name, born on Serbian soil, so we weren't going to use a Muslim name," Mr. Bojovic said.

"That was a joke," he added with his jolly laugh.

## BOSNIA: Russian Warning

Continued from Page 1

chamber to send a bigger force from outside.

Abkhaz rebel secessionists backed by North Caucasian mercenaries and armed by Russian military units, drove Georgian government troops out of the province in September after months of fighting.

Hundreds of people were killed in the conflict, which occurred after the Georgian central government sent troops into the province in August 1992 to quell demands for the local legislature for stronger autonomy.

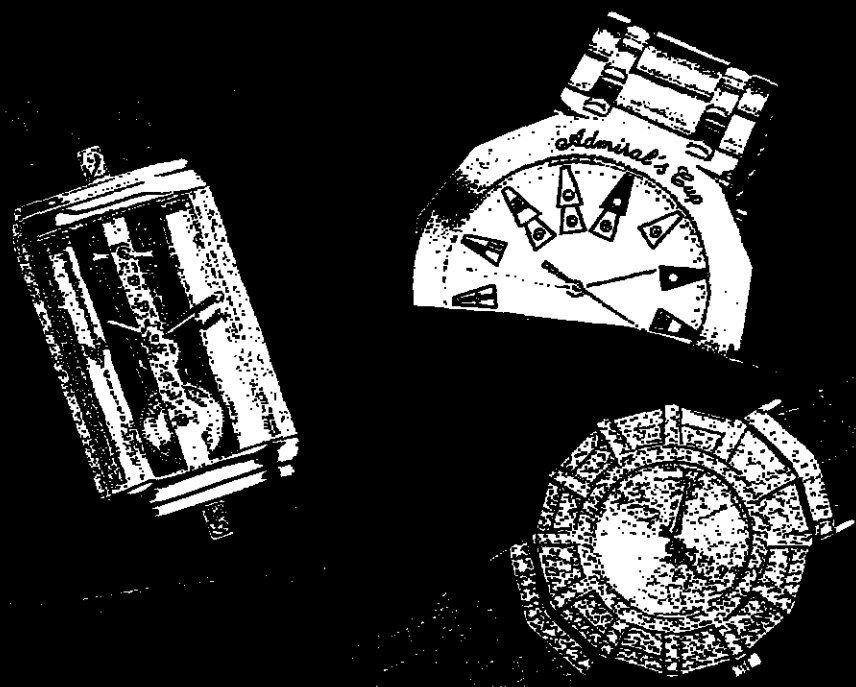
The Russian Federation Council, or upper chamber, failed to vote earlier this month to approve a request by Mr. Yeltsin to dispatch a full-scale peacekeeping force.

The Council's deputies said they were dissatisfied with the way the question was presented to the chamber rather than generally opposed to sending peacekeepers.

Russia has been pressing the United Nations to appoint a peacekeeping role in hot spots of the former Soviet Union.

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## SPRINT: A Telephone Beachhead

Continued from Page 1

communications markets to the same degree the American market would be open to the French and German firms.

There's something very wrong when telephone companies like the France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom monopolies can buy into the U.S. telecommunications market while keeping their home markets closed tighter than a drum," the agency said.

But Helmut Rucke, chairman of Deutsche Telekom, insisted that Germany was already a competitive market, and Marcel Rueler, head of France Telecom, said no further market-opening measures were envisioned in France because of the European Union's deregulation plans.

Sprint said it would use a similar argument to persuade U.S. authorities.

"Our government officials have been very supportive of American companies going into international markets," Mr. Esrey said.

In Europe, the deal could be challenged by British Telecom because it in effect allows French and German competition in Britain while keeping British Telecom out of the two largest markets on the Continent. A Sprint official said this might be sidestepped because Sprint holds the license in Britain and not its European partners.

The preliminary accord announced Tuesday calls for the French and German operators to jointly take a 30-percent stake in Sprint by subscribing to new shares, paying a 25-percent premium over stock market value. At the time a final accord is signed — in six to 12 months — the European companies would pay \$47.25 a share for 42.9 million shares, and then pay up to \$51 a share for an additional 42.9 million shares within two years of the initial investment.

The venture would create three new companies, still unnamed but most likely employing the Sprint brand name in some way, that would divide up the world. The company serving Europe would be two-thirds owned by the French and German carriers, while a company focusing on the rest of the world would be split 50-50 between Sprint and its European partners. A third company, to provide technical support, would also be half-owned by Sprint.

The French and German carriers would get up to three seats on Sprint's board.

Mr. Esrey said the capital infusion would be used to reduce Sprint's debt — which stands at \$5 billion — and to give it cash to pursue other "strategic opportunities" such as cable television, which he said the company was exploring.

Sprint in 1993 reported sales of \$11.4 billion and net earnings of \$480.6 million before extraordinary items. Based in Kansas City, the company employs 50,000 people.

Lawrence Malkin in New York contributed to this article.

## VATICAN: Battle on Abortion

Continued from Page 1

vassed in the international community.

These, he said, included "reproductive health, reproductive rights, sexual health and sexual rights." He called these "completely new concepts" that "have been written in a very small geographic area between New York and Washington" and that "reflect the life-style mentality of a certain, small region of the world."

Even before a three-week preparatory conference on the Cairo gathering, which took place in New York in April, the Pope went to great lengths to oppose the conference language and proposals, calling Mr. Clinton to discuss it and personally reprimanding the conference secretary-general, Nafis Sudik.

As he seeks allies, the Pope has won some backing in Europe and Latin America, while Islamic countries have voiced aversion to the conference's emphasis on the equality of women, particularly in sexual matters.

the world, seeking to overturn the conference language. In March, the Pope called in ambassadors accredited to the Vatican and sent letters to the world's heads of state to contest the Cairo proposals.

"Why is the Pope so concerned?" said the Vatican official. "The answer is that this conference is very different from previous population conferences. It is basically about a type of libertine, individualistic life-style and it would be the first time the United Nations would endorse this life-style. Is it actually for the good of every society to do that?"

As he seeks allies, the Pope has won some backing in Europe and Latin America, while Islamic countries have voiced aversion to the conference's emphasis on the equality of women, particularly in sexual matters.

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هلادان الاصل



## Freedom of the Press In Kenyan Spotlight

### Newsman Pick Jail as Symbol

By Keith B. Richburg  
*Washington Post Service*  
NAIROBI — Bedan Mbugua was waiting in his office when the Kenyan police arrived to take him to prison. He had spent the weekend praying and exercising, he said, and now Mr. Mbugua, chief editor of the weekly newspaper *People*, was ready for his fate.

"They have just come," he said as the police arrived during a telephone interview. "I think I'm ready. I did it deliberately. I thought about it." He had decided he must go to jail.

Mr. Mbugua initially had been ordered to serve five months in prison. His crime: Publishing an article criticizing a ruling of the Kenyan Court of Appeal and implying that the judges were bowing to political pressure from President Daniel arap Moi.

A three-judge panel — including two judges castigated in the offending article — then ordered Mr. Mbugua and a reporter, David Makali, to publish an apology and pay fines totaling nearly \$14,000, or go to prison. The journalists offered to pay the fines and wrote an apology. But when the judges rejected their apology as inadequate and told them to rewrite it, the journalists said they chose prison to make a symbolic statement on the lack of press freedom and the continuing harassment of reporters in Kenya.

"I felt I should go to prison to make a statement that we have to have an independent judiciary that respects freedom of the press," Mr. Mbugua said on the phone just before his arrest Monday. "You cannot operate under this situation. The best thing is just to say now enough is enough."

Imprisonment might seem extreme for a journalist publishing what many Kenyans and foreign diplomats already believe — that the judiciary here bends to government will. But to many Kenyan reporters and politicians, as well as foreign diplomats and human rights activists, Mr. Mbugua's case is the latest step in the erosion of press freedom since Mr. Moi and his ruling Kenya African National Union returned to power in a disputed election in December 1992.

Over the last year, as Mr. Moi and his party have consolidated their grip, journalists have been charged with subversion, threatened with fines and accused of treason for criticizing the ruling clique. The two most prominent opposition magazines, *Society and Finance*, both shut down because of government harassment, including police impounding copies of the magazines and prosecutors tying up the editors in costly court cases.

In 1991 and 1992, as Africa seemed set to follow Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union with its own democratic revolution, the emerging press was seen as one of the continent's brightest hopes for change. New newspapers and magazines sprang up in Nigeria, Kenya and even Zaire, a longtime dictatorship.

But in the last two years, the movement appears to have stalled. Africa's autocrats have learned that in crushing opponents, the first step is to keep the press under strict control. Across the continent, journalists have been jailed, fined, beaten and in some cases killed.

In Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni — who purports to be a new-style African democrat — has lashed out at reporters who have upbraided him, and he is pushing a media bill that would license reporters and set up a government complaints commission that could suspend them.

In Zambia, editors of the *Weekly Post* are facing criminal libel charges that could land them in jail. In Nigeria, newspapers are routinely shut down, and Supreme Court

judges recently sued the *Weekend Concord* for reporting that the justices accepted Mercedes-Benz limousines from the former president. "Just about every country has similar cases," said Jonathan Moyo, a Zimbabwean scholar with the Ford Foundation here. "We are likely to see more of this before things get better."

Among the hardest hit has been the Kenyan press, which just a year ago was considered among the freest, and freest on the continent. It is now one of the most harassed. Critics say the new factor in Kenya's campaign against the press is the use of the legal system, which gives the harassment an appearance of legitimacy. "We respect the rule of law," said David Andere, permanent secretary in the Kenyan Information Ministry, in a typical government defense of the attacks against the press. "Everybody is saying uphold democratic principles — one of the democratic principles is the rule of law."

"It's an extremely cynical use of the law," said T.J. Dowling, information officer at the U.S. Embassy here. "Their new technique is to actually use the courts to harass or cripple the alternative press."

Mr. Dowling said the government's earlier method of dealing with critical newspapers and magazines was usually more heavy-handed. "Throughout the campaign for multiparty democracy, the government tried at every turn to silence the opposition press through extralegal means — police acting without warrants, sedition cases being brought and never taken to trial," he said.

Mr. Mbugua said that by going to prison, "we want to have the international community focus on the need for freedom of the press."

Countries such as the United States, he said, "give our country so much money, but there isn't much money in strengthening institutions that support democracy."



About 400 Rwandans, mostly Tutsis, were reunited with relatives in a rebel-held part of Kigali after evacuation by the United Nations from hiding in the Hutu-controlled part of the capital.

## Cease-Fire in Rwanda Is Announced

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — The two sides in the Rwandan civil war agreed to an immediate cease-fire Tuesday night under pressure from heads of state at the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, the head of the rebel delegation reported.

Pastor Bizimungu, head of the Rwanda Patriotic Front delegation here, said that he would call on his troops to respect the cease-fire immediately. The provisional Rwandan government is to do the same, he said.

The deal was reached during a day of meetings by a committee of heads of neighboring states, led by Zaire and Tanzania, that met separately with the rebel and government teams.

The arrangement did not involve assigning blame for the massacres that followed the death April 6 of Rwanda's president, Juvénal Habyarimana, in a suspicious plane crash. Estimates of deaths in the massacres range from 200,000 to

500,000, most of them members of the Tutsi minority killed by militias of the Hutu majority tribe.

Earlier in Rwanda, a senior UN officer said Hutu militiamen abducted up to 40 Tutsi children from a church complex in a government-held part of Kigali on Tuesday and herded them off to almost certain death. The Patriotic Front said it would take the event, at least the third of its kind this month in Kigali alone, very seriously.

Also, sources in Kigali said that more than 100 Tutsi refugees had been slaughtered in a Burundi refugee camp by Rwandan Hutus who crossed the border.

President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, meanwhile, had separate meetings with two presidents, José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, in an effort to bring an end to the civil war in Angola, which continues unabated despite some progress at peace talks in Zambia.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Saudi Envoy Takes On Riyadh

### Pattern of Terror and Corruption Is Alleged

By Paul Lewis  
*New York Times Service*

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A Saudi diplomat who until recently served with his country's mission to the United Nations is seeking political asylum in the United States after accusing officials of corruption, terrorism and human rights violations.

In a signed affidavit made available to The New York Times, the diplomat, Mohammed A. Khilewi, a first secretary, wrote that he was in possession of about 14,000 documents showing "a history, pattern and practice of terrorism and violations of human rights which would terribly embarrass my country and might cause the current regime to seek personal retaliation against me."

The affidavit will be among the documents that his lawyer, Leon Wildes, said he would include in an application for political asylum for Mr. Khilewi.

Such a request is unusual for a Saudi official. The United States considers Saudi Arabia its closest Arab ally and a major weapons export customer, and Saudi Arabia is America's largest oil supplier.

Mr. Khilewi, who is now in hiding with his wife and three children, said that he had been warned that his life would be in danger if he pressed his accusations and did not return home.

The accusations include financial improprieties on the part of Saudi diplomats and the surveillance of American Jewish groups.

In the interview, Mr. Khilewi also said he had evidence that Saudi Arabia funneled money through Jordan to Hamas, an extremist Islamic group in the Israeli-occupied territories, and gave them information on building bombs.

The Saudi mission to the United Nations referred inquiries to the embassy in Washington. Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, was asked to comment but did not return the call.

Mr. Khilewi first broke publicly

with his government on May 17 when he sent a telegram to Saudi dignitaries, including Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, accusing officials of corruption, misgovernment and discrimination against women.

The day after the telegram, the affidavit said, "a security operative for the intelligence service of the Saudi Arabian government approached me in my home and told me to go back to Saudi Arabia or

English that showed that a check from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, in Riyadh, dated Sept. 29, 1993, for \$9.7 million and which represented part of Saudi Arabia's UN dues, was used to buy 10 one-month "jumbo" certificates of deposit with a leading New York bank on Oct. 15.

The letter authorizing purchase of the certificates was signed by Saudi Arabia's representative at the United Nations, Gafar M. Alagany, but it did not indicate who owned the certificates and who was the beneficiary of the interest earned.

Another set of English-language documents showed that a UN check for \$2.21 million reimbursing Saudi Arabia for the cost of its peacekeeping forces in Somalia and received on Sept. 28, 1993, was used to buy three certificates of deposit with a major New York bank on Oct. 6. Once again, the letters were signed by Mr. Alagany.

As a condition of the interview, Mr. Khilewi insisted that the names of the banks not be disclosed.

Mr. Khilewi also produced two documents in Arabic printed on paper edged in red which he said meant that they were classified top secret. The first, he said, was a request for information about activities of two organizations — the Jewish Defense League and the Jewish Defense Organization — both of which have their roots in the teachings of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the militant rabbi who was assassinated in New York.

The second document was the mission's reply that it had undertaken electronic surveillance of the groups, he said.

Mr. Khilewi said he also had evidence showing that Saudi Arabia gave financial help through Jordan, as well as information about making bombs, to the extremist Muslim organization Hamas, which opposes peace with Israel and is a rival of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He did not produce these documents.

The diplomat said he had been warned that his life would be in danger if he pressed his accusations.

you, your family in Saudi Arabia, your wife and kids will be killed." Mr. Khilewi said the Washington embassy had offered to send a jet to fly him to Washington for a meeting in the Watergate Hotel to discuss his accusations. But Mr. Khilewi said he refused, fearing it was a plot to force him to return to Saudi Arabia.

He repeated the charges in another public statement issued on June 6 through a London-based Saudi opposition movement, the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Khilewi said large sums of official money passing through the UN mission and the Washington embassy were regularly deposited in New York banks for several months before being transferred, and he said the interest was taken by members of the staff.

He said he believed that about \$40 million had been misappropriated in this way last year.

As an illustration of financial misappropriation, Mr. Khilewi produced letters and documents in

## Killer Heat Leaves North India Weak

By Molly Moore  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW DELHI — For the last week, northern India has endured its worst heat in a half-century, with temperatures that have risen to 115 degrees Fahrenheit in the city and 121 in the nearby Rajasthan desert (46 and 49 centigrade), leaving more than 400 people dead from heat-related illnesses, causing outbreaks of cholera and stomach ailments, creating power and water shortages and generally making life hellish.

After one particularly brutal night last week when the low temperature was 93 degrees (34), 18 people were found dead on the streets of New Delhi. Near the Rajasthan town of Dholpur, an elderly woman and a 6-year-old girl died of heat stroke walking from the village bus stand to their rural hut.

"It's been a very bad summer," said Vinod Kumar, 25, a construction worker who was carrying bricks on his head. "It is especially difficult for laborers. Sometimes everything goes haywire before my eyes. I get dizzy. I constantly have to keep watch on myself." For others, the heat has been good for business.

"At first I was sad about all the people dying in the heat," said Hari, who sells glasses of cool water for 25 paise (less than a penny) near a busy city marketplace. "But when there is such a lot of heat, my business goes up."

On the hottest days, the 26-year-old water wallah said, his sales average 550 glasses a day. Hari is not the only business operator who has cashed in on the parched throats of residents. Coca-Cola, which is re-entering the Indian market after a two-decade absence, launched its New Delhi sales campaign in the midst of the blast-furnace weather last week with billboards declaring, "Thank God for the heat wave." A spokesman for Coke said the timing of the sales campaign was merely a coincidence, but he said the weather clearly was helping boost sales.

Deepak Minhas, 36, a distributor for rival Pepsi-Cola, said he had been working double shifts for a week to meet the increased demand for bottled soft drinks, delivering 700 cases a day, double his normal load. The risk-takers who deliver the ice to keep the soft drinks cool also have been working overtime. On Prakash, 72, pedals more than five miles each day with a dozen 25-pound slabs of ice on his cart. He said he could not remember a hotter summer.

The heat has left most residents frustrated and cranky, with little escape at home or at work. The city's overburdened power system has collapsed in many neighborhoods and has worked only sporadically in others. Local newspapers have reported that only half of the municipal electric company's complaint lines are operating, and even those go unanswered most of the time.

City water supplies have run out in virtually every neighborhood, forcing shom dwellers to drink water hand-pumped from polluted wells and residents of posh neighborhoods to pay double the going rate for private water trucks to fill residential tanks. In many apartment buildings, residents on the upper floors report that they return home from work at night to find that neighbors on the lower floors have already consumed the building's water supply for the day.

Lack of water has contributed to surges in cholera and other gastrointestinal ailments, particularly in slum areas where about 30 percent of the city's 10 million people live.

In Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, a man was killed and dozens injured recently when police fired on a crowd protesting water shortages.

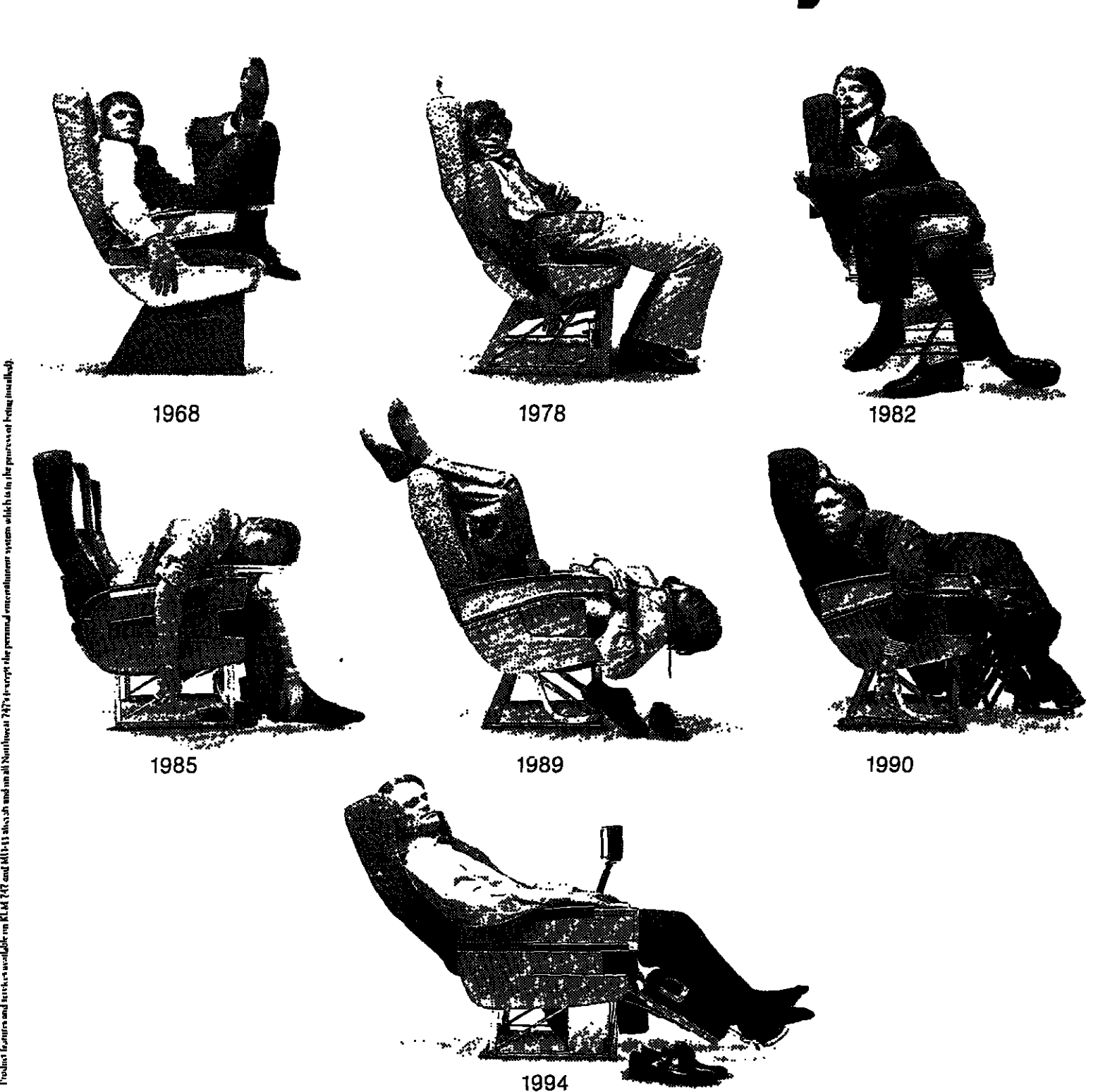
Meteorologists attribute the debilitating heat to "the absence of weather" in northwestern India — meaning that the weather systems that cause rain and storms have not materialized to block the hot, dry winds blowing across India from the deserts of Central Asia.

For those hoping to seek refuge by traveling to the cooler climes of the Himalayan foothills in northern India, there is also bad news: Airline officials said all seats were booked for the next week and that no seats would be available on northbound trains for two weeks.

But there may be a little relief yet at home. A drizzle here on Sunday afternoon drove the temperature below 90 for a few hours, prompting one daily newspaper to declare in a headline: "Delhiites come out to enjoy pleasant weather." For the first time in days, the paper noted, residents could be seen strolling around India Gate, one of the city's landmarks.

Even so, Inder Pal, 28, who sells ice cream from a cart near a busy intersection, remains the envy of all the vendors on his corner. This afternoon, with the temperature creeping upward, he was snoozing on the cool white metal surface of his cart.

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## New Doubts On Lockerbie Confession

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Judicial authorities sought Tuesday to discredit a claim by a Palestinian terrorist that he blew up Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988, killing 270 people.

The U.S. ambassador to Lebanon also said he doubted the validity of a courtroom confession on Monday by Youssef Sabaiban, 29, who is on trial in the assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Beirut.

Prosecutor General Munif Oweidat asserted that Mr. Sabaiban had confessed to the attack on the plane and the Jan. 29 assassination to end what the defendant claimed was torture by police interrogators.

To end that torture, I confessed to the assassination and I even confessed to the Lockerbie bombing," Mr. Oweidat quoted Mr. Sabaiban as saying.

A prosecutor at the trial, Hisham Kabalan, added to the confusion by denying that Mr. Sabaiban had mentioned the bombing of the jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland.

But reporters covering the trial heard Mr. Sabaiban say, "I personally blew up the Lockerbie plane," and ask that his admission be registered in the trial's transcript.

The U.S. ambassador, Mark Hambley, called the confession a "great surprise" and cast doubt on its credibility. "We don't have any accurate information," he said of the claim of responsibility. The United States and Britain have charged two Libyans with the attack on the jetliner.

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## Woodstock II: Dylan's Turn?

By Jacques Steinberg  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Two months before the Woodstock silver-anniversary festival in Saugerties, New York, the concert's promoters have announced their lineup of performers.

The eclectic list runs from the Woodstock alum Joe Cocker to the heavy-metal band Metallica, from the 62-year-old Johnny Cash to the rap group Cypress Hill, whose lead singer wasn't even born when the original festival took place.

The promoters also said that Bob Dylan, who missed the first festival, was planning to be there this time around. Dylan's generation is represented elsewhere on the roster of Woodstock '94: Santana and Crosby, Stills and Nash, both at the first Woodstock, are also scheduled to perform.

But this Woodstock is being heavily marketed toward teenagers and twentysomethings. The show, scheduled for Aug. 13 and 14, will be dominated by acts that came of age long after 1969, including Nine Inch Nails, Arrested Development, Red Hot Chili Peppers, Porno for Pyros and Spin Doctors. Other performers will include Aerosmith, Peter Dinklage, Melissa Etheridge, the Allman Brothers Band, the Neville Brothers and Jimmy Cliff.

The promoters — Mike Lang, John Roberts and Joel Rosenman of Woodstock Ventures — also announced an elaborate plan to sell all tickets in advance, by telephone, and to transport most concertgoers to and from the festival site by an armada of buses.

The original organizers, who are promoting Woodstock '94 in partnership with the giant entertainment company Polygram, said they hoped to avoid the logistical snags of the first festival. Ultimately, most of the 500,000 or so people

who showed up were allowed in free because ticket sellers could not handle the crush.

While the listed ticket price of the original Woodstock was \$18 a person for "three days of peace and music," this one will charge each concertgoer \$135 for "two more days of peace and music."

But the promoters contend that the price is a bargain compared with the top tickets for recent concerts by Barbra Streisand, whose New York concert was priced at \$350 for the best seats, and the Eagles, who have fetched more than \$100 in some cities on their current tour.

**T**HE promoters have exclusive rights to the famous name. But they were unsuccessful in their bid to stage Woodstock '94 on the original site, Max Yasgur's farm in Bethel, 50 miles (80 kilometers) southwest. Another promoter, Sid Bernstein, is trying to develop his own festival, Bethel '94, on the Yasgur farm for the same weekend, but his effort has been slowed by local officials' questions about his financial backing. (There have also been rumblings of yet another festival, called Freedomfest '94, that reportedly would be free and held near the original site.)

To encourage concertgoers to use mass transit to Saugerties, the first tickets to go on sale will be packaged with charter bus tickets from 30 East Coast cities, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, Virginia, the promoters said. The tickets, which will include an as yet undetermined fare for bus travel, were to go on sale Wednesday through Ticketmaster.

Tickets for those traveling by car are tentatively scheduled to go on sale on June 26, also through Ticketmaster. No cars will be permitted near the site, the promoters said, but shuttle buses to the concert will be provided from 17 parking lots across the Hudson Valley.



After six years with Pina Bausch, Meryl Tankard returned to her balletic origins.

## New Life for Dying Swan In Australia, Meryl Tankard Ignites Dance Revival

By David Galloway

**W**UPPERTAL, Germany — On the morning after Paul Keating's victory in last year's Australian national elections, the prime minister and his family struck a relaxed pose for photographers. The P.M.'s daughter, the 17-year-old Meryl Tankard, was the prime minister's official photographer.

Yet there was more than simple boosterism involved. Even before they won their own political celebrity, the Tankards were dedicated fans of the dancer-choreographer Meryl Tankard, who early last year became the fourth artistic director of the ADT in its 25-year history.

In recent seasons the company had seemed to be limping toward box-office oblivion, and Tankard thought twice about abandoning her own small but innovative troupe in Canberra to revive Adelaide's dying swan. Then, with derisive-like energy, she recruited 10 new dancers, evolved a repertoire and forged a high-flying ensemble.

And fly they did, in the first major work Tankard choreographed for Adelaide, with the dancers suspended from ropes above the stage, arching and twisting in furious patterns inconceivable in the gravity-bound realms of classical dance.

"Furious" confirmed Tankard's reputation as Australia's leading contemporary choreographer, and it brought her a gratifying shower of awards. An invitation to participate in Germany's International Dance Festival soon followed.

**T**HE choreographer has recently presented three of her works, including a bravura solo piece entitled "Two Feet," as part of a dance jubilee exploring modern idioms. "From Isadora to Pina." For 37-year-old Meryl Tankard, who from 1978 to 1984 was a principal performer with Pina Bausch's Wuppertal Dance Theater, it was a triumphant homecoming.

Running, jumping or standing still, Tankard's mercurial presence riveted an audience's attention. Within seconds she metamorphosed from wail to harp, from victim to victor, from diva to dumb-bell. She could radiate a fragile, classic beauty or a Minnie Mouse perkiness. Following a performance in Rome, Fellini came backstage to compliment her acting skills, and "Sydney on the Wupper," one of two films in which she starred while living in Germany, won gold at the Berlin Film Festival. Reflecting on the period of her work with Bausch, Tankard sums it up with a single word: "Miraculous!"

Before joining the Wuppertal ensemble, Tankard had pursued a classical on-your-toes career, which she parodies in "Two Feet." Born in Darwin, she started dance lessons at the age of 8, after her hyperactive antics had repeatedly prompted her mother's friends to intone ominously, "If you don't take this child to dance class...

Tankard double-timed through high school, completing her diploma at 16, meanwhile squeezing a six-year ballet course into six months. Then, as a member of the chorus of the Sydney Ballet, she often found herself wondering what the fuss had been all about.

When the Australian Ballet made a guest appearance in Paris,

Tankard got a grant to stay on for two weeks and look at the work of various European companies. When she arrived in Wuppertal, she left her luggage at the train station, intending to move on after the performance. Then she met a fellow Australian, a member of the Bausch troupe, who persuaded her to stay overnight and request an audition.

The following morning, when she arrived at the vast factory space where the Wuppertal Dance Theater was rehearsing "Macbeth," Pina Bausch asked her to show six ways of being surprised. "Then she said, 'Get faster! Faster! And I did!'"

Later that day, Tankard took part in a classical exercise class. Then she was asked to try some of the movements from Bausch's revolutionary production of "Le Sacre du Printemps" — "gestures I had never made before in my life. And when I finished, Bausch said, 'I'll take you.'" Three months later, after negotiating a leave of absence in Sydney, Tankard was back in Wuppertal, arriving at the very moment when Bausch began to establish an international reputation.

Bausch works almost exclusively on the basis of her dancers' free improvisations, which she shapes and contextualizes. As Tankard's own self-confidence grew, she contributed more and more to the store of raw materials from which new works evolved. The two were ideally matched: Bausch's Teutonic introspection and Tankard's irrepressible energy, her chutzpah. With 1980, one of the most successful Wuppertal productions, Tankard's input was so substantial that the piece might almost be seen as a collaboration.

The dancer's monologues about travel, mountains and wide-open spaces seem in retrospect to document a homesickness for Australia of which she was unaware at the time. Before leaving the Wuppertal Dance Theater, Tankard collaborated on one further piece, "Walter," in which her vignette of a hysterical housewife demonstrating the virtues of various fly-killing devices amounted to a one-woman show in miniature. It regularly brought the house down.

When the Bausch company did guest performances in Sydney in 1983, Tankard realized her own yearning for "the fresh, original energy of Australia — the openness and also the vulnerability." A year later, she returned to choreograph "Echo Point," in which she tried to summarize those feelings in a collage-like work that persuaded her that dancing alone would never satisfy her creative drive. Determined to strike out on her own, she took whatever work came along.

After the self-consciousness and overseriousness of the German cultural scene, Tankard reveled in the irreverent humor and anything-goes mentality she encountered in Australia.

While shaping a new career, Tankard regularly returned to Europe for guest appearances with the Wuppertal Dance Theater. She also

joined them in Los Angeles, to open the cultural program for the Olympic Games. Her one-woman show, "Traveling Light," was meanwhile featured at both the Edinburgh and Spoleto festivals, and she choreographed "Death in Venice" for the Australian Opera Company. Then, after nearly a decade of free-lancing, Tankard became director of her own company in Canberra. In four short years, she seemed to pour her collective experience into 10 major works. For "Songs of Mara," which may well be her most powerful work to date, she created a sensuous, archaic choreography to traditional Romanian songs of mourning and celebration performed by Mara Kiek. The real surprise of the piece is that the dancers all sing, as well, in the resonant, open-throat style that Kiek taught them.

In her hunger for idiom and image, Tankard has become a mistress of the serendipitous. An exhibition of Egyptian art or Celtic jewelry, a collection of 19th-century dolls, a fragment of Australian history: All become grist for the creative mill. Together with the French-born photographer Régis Lause, Tankard also continues to explore new staging techniques.

Next month, rehearsals begin for a postmodern adaptation of "Sleeping Beauty," for which the company will learn to tap-dance. "I want that piece to express joy," Tankard says, "and in all my work as a dancer that was never an objective. There always had to be a reason to dance, and the training I had was full of pain, denial, obstacles. At ballet school I used to get fined 20 cents if a strand of hair slipped out of my chignon. For this 'Sleeping Beauty' I want a beautiful pastel set, with bluebirds flying overhead, and the dance sequences will be gifts of love for the lonely, sleeping princess."

There is little danger that Tankard's reworking of the classic material, even less danger that she will submit her troupe to the toe-shod tortures she dramatizes in "Two Feet." Yet it is no coincidence that she is returning now, at the peak of her career, to her own balletic origins. Perhaps, after all, she had to reject conventional notions of dance in order to reinvent them.

David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.

## Sobol's Very German Tale of the Holocaust

By Michael Lawton

**D**USSELDORF — The Israeli playwright Joshua Sobol's works are much performed in Germany. His approach to the Holocaust, an ironic and shocking mixture of entertainment and horror, has perhaps made more accessible for many Germans a history whose treatments are often drenched with morality.

His latest play, "Schöner Tom" (Handsome Tom), tells a very German story: Three generations of German Jews are forced to deal with Germany and its 20th-century history — three generations of false assumptions about the duties of the state toward them.

The play is based on fact. Martin Finkelgruen, respectable businessman and decorated veteran of the German Army, escaped from Nazi Germany to Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, when the Germans marched into the Sudetenland, he moved on to Prague. When they marched into Prague, he was taken to the Theresienstadt concentration camp, where he was killed. His son Hans escaped from Prague, but failed to reach the United States and ended up in Shanghai where he died in the Jewish ghetto set up by the Japanese occupiers. His son Peter returned to Germany and became a journalist. When he discovered the name of his grandfather's murderer in 1988, he tried to get the German prosecutor to bring charges, but "it was not deemed to be in the state's interest" to follow up the case any further.

Peter Finkelgruen's book "Haus Deutschland," on which the play is based, intertwines the stories of Martin, Hans and Peter, together with the detective story of how Peter researched the murder. In the play, the focus is

narrowed to Prague on the one hand and the hunt for justice on the other. And another story emerges: the story of the three non-Jewish women who accompany the three Jewish men through their sufferings. Martin's wife, Anna, is imprisoned at Auschwitz but survives; Hans's wife, Esti, follows her husband to Shanghai and returns after his death a physically and emotionally broken woman, and Peter's wife, Gertrud, supports him as, with increasing obsession, he beats against the wall of cotton bating that faces him as he tries to win justice.

Justice would seem easy to achieve — Peter has done all the work: He's gathered witnesses, he's researched the prosecutor's own files to discover that the state already knew in 1979 that the SS man Anton Malloth killed "an old Jew" in Theresienstadt in 1942. But nothing happens. Sobol enacts this "nothing" by repeatedly returning to Malloth's interrogation by the public prosecutor. Malloth is in the hospital and the public prosecutor is a friendly young fellow; he sits beside the invalid, patiently asking one question after another, clearly not wanting to bother the poor old man more than necessary. That the answers say nothing doesn't seem to worry him. Malloth falls asleep from time to time; there are long silences.

Malloth's story is one of uprootedness. He was born in South Tyrol; changing borders in Europe had made him in turn Austrian, Italian, German, once more Italian, and then German again. Finally he was extradited to Germany from Italy. For him, returning to Germany is a homecoming, although he has scarcely ever lived here. And unlike the Finkelgruens, Malloth (played by Rudolf Brand) with a mixture of frail bravado and cunning stupidity) enjoys the full protection of the state, from which, as a citizen, he

cannot be extradited to Czechoslovakia. When he arrives in handcuffs, he's just an old man, insecure as to how he'll be received; by the end, he is able to wear his SS uniform once more.

The production by Bruno Klimek at the Schauspiel Düsseldorf brings out the emotion and the commitment that link the three generations of Finkelgruens even across the boundaries of death. But the addition of an Eastern European Jewish element to their characterization is misleading. When non-Jewish Anna first appears singing a Yiddish song, it tells us nothing about her, and nothing about the thoroughly German Jewish family she has married into. The production assumes that Jews have to fulfill certain exotic stereotypes that have nothing to do with the tragedy of the Finkelgruens: There was nothing foreign about them.

Nevertheless, the play remains a powerful work, with a strong political message about the willingness of Germany's judicial system to confront its Nazi past. While the Finkelgruens are denied justice by their homeland, Malloth finds his homeland offers him a safe womb to return to at the end of a long life.

The real Malloth is still alive: every now and again, the old man can be seen walking with his stick in a suburb of Munich. But the justice minister of the state of North-Rhine-Westphalia has reopened the case.

There are further performances on Saturday, Sunday and June 23 and 24. The production will return on Sept. 24.

Michael Lawton is a free-lance writer based in Germany.

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# BUSINESS

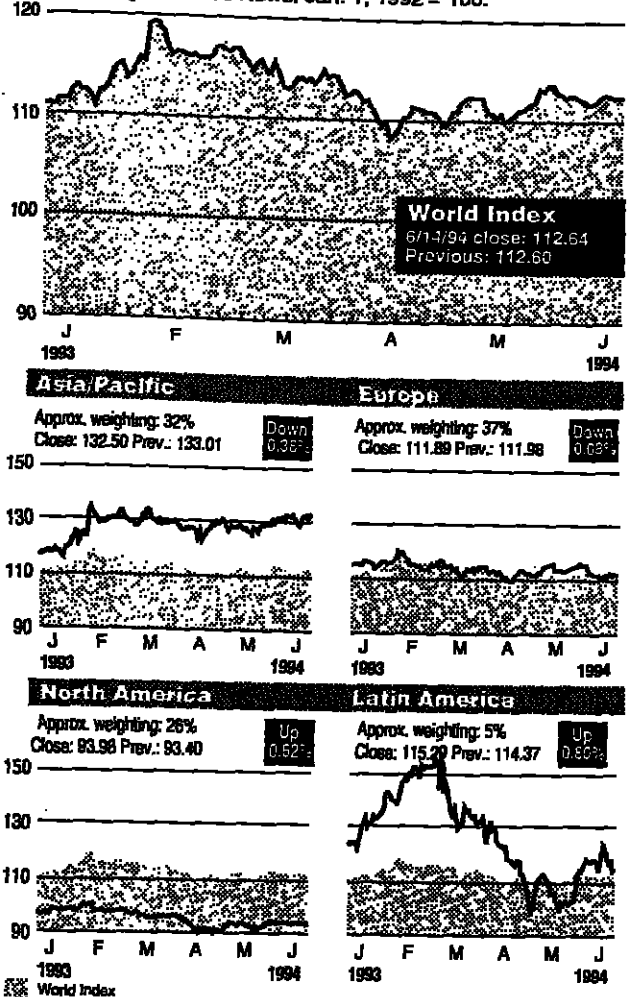
International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, June 15, 1994

Page 11



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## EU Sees Hope for Steel Plan

### Italian Closures May Receive Aid

By Tom Buurke

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission's restructuring plan for the steel industry, declared dead by the plan's chief architect last month, is on the verge of winning a new lease on life, commission officials said Tuesday.

Industry Commissioner Martin Bangemann and Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert will urge the full 17-member European Union executive body on Wednesday to bend its rules on steel subsidies to allow the Italian government to give private producers 415 million European currency units (\$481 million) to finance plant shutdowns, officials said.

"We have to have a flexible interpretation of the steel code on subsidies," one commission official said.

The Italian cuts are essential to the plan, amounting to nearly a third of the overall capacity-reduction goal of 19 million tons, and aides to the two commissioners expressed optimism that the commission would approve the subsidies.

Mr. Van Miert declared the plan dead four weeks ago after the commission rejected Italy's subsidy request.

Sir Leon Brittan, the trade commissioner, argued that the subsidies would break EU law by financing partial company shutdowns and could trigger new dumping complaints by U.S. steelmakers.

The aides said several factors pointed to a reversal. Officials say they have tightened legal requirements to make sure Italian producers definitively scrap plants rather than selling them elsewhere in Europe and to ensure that no state aid will be diverted to subsidize other steel facilities.

About half of the 415 million Euros of aid is earmarked for companies that plan to shut only part of

## Delta Clips Global Wings

### European Flights and Airbus are Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines said Tuesday it would cut back its service across the Atlantic and remove 13 Airbus A-310 aircraft from its fleet in an effort to trim expenses and return the company to profitability.

The move will leave Delta, the third-largest carrier in the U.S., without any Airbus planes. Analysis said the cuts would generate major savings, but it amounted to a failure by Delta in Europe.

Delta had little visibility in the European market before it bought Pan American's extensive network in 1991. Then, recession and industry overcapacity produced huge losses.

The changes are part of Delta's goal of lowering operating costs by about \$2 billion by the end of the June 1997 quarter.

"They've done this several times," said Nick Heymann, an aerospace analyst at NatWest Securities in New York, referring to the route reductions. He said Delta was essentially giving up.

Mr. Heymann said the "mantle of being the largest U.S. carrier to Europe" had been a tremendous burden, partly because Delta had bought the routes just when European economies became mired in recession.

Delta contended that its European strategy was headed for success. "We are on track in our program to make the trans-Atlantic operation profitable," said Ronald Allen, Delta's chairman. "Our costs are coming down, and bookings for the next several months indicate continued load factor improvements over last year."

The cuts in service are the latest for Delta this year on European service and will trim by 21 percent the number of weekly trans-Atlantic flights.

On Monday, the Atlanta-based airline said it would cut 2,500 technical jobs, part of a plan to slash as many as 15,000.

Delta said Tuesday it would discontinue service to Oslo and Stockholm in September and would

shelve its Cincinnati-Munich and Miami-London flights this autumn.

Despite this, Delta said it still offered more service across the North Atlantic than any other U.S. carrier — 231 weekly flights to 34 destinations.

Delta has advertised aggressively in Europe and made agreements with some European airlines to coordinate flights. It has purchased \$150 million of seats on Virgin Atlantic Airways to get a foothold at Heathrow Airport in London.

And yet, in the past three years, Delta has lost nearly \$1.3 billion overall. The company does not break out European losses. Some analysts estimate that 60 percent of Delta's losses could be attributed to international routes.

The carrier said it would ground four Airbus A-310-200 and nine Airbus A-310-300 aircraft. The timing of this move has not been decided.

A Delta spokesman, Todd Clay, said the decision to drop all Airbus planes was "purely economics, no politics."

A spokesman for Airbus said new buyers or lessors for the 13 planes would depend on the market. "There are some signs of traffic improving in various markets, including the U.S.," he said. "We certainly do see continuing long-term demand for planes of this size."

The A-310 typically seats 220 passengers. The planes are comparable in size and range to Boeing 767s. Airbus, based in Toulouse, France, is the world's second-largest producer of large civilian aircraft after Boeing.

The Airbus partners are France's Aerospatiale SA, British Aerospace PLC; Deutsche Aerospace Airbus, a unit of Germany's Daimler-Benz AG, and Spain's Construcciones Aeronauticas SA.

Delta said despite the 21 percent fewer weekly trans-Atlantic flights, it would maintain "service

See DELTA, Page 12

## Markets Cheer Modest Rise in U.S. Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Americans' cost of living rose by a modest 0.2 percent in May, restrained by falling gasoline prices and the largest drop in airline fares in a quarter century, the Labor Department said Tuesday.

The core rate of the consumer price index, excluding volatile food and energy costs, increased a moderate 0.3 percent, a further sign that inflation remained under control.

The news buoyed the bond markets, which had been jarred on Monday by signs of inflation in Europe, and boosted share prices.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond sank to 7.30 percent on Tuesday from 7.35 percent on Monday, while European bond markets also recovered lost ground.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said he expected inflation this year to be below 3 percent despite lingering inflation fears in financial markets.

"Rising rates are a worry if they threaten to choke off investment, but I don't see that at this level," which is still low by historical standards, Mr. Bentsen said in the prepared text of remarks to be delivered to a businessmen's conference.

The Labor Department said that the consumer price index had risen at an annual rate of 2.3 percent, compared with a rise of 3.2 percent

for the first five months of 1993 and 2.7 percent for all of last year. In another sign that the economy was not overheating, the Commerce Department said retail sales declined 0.2 percent in May as car sales slumped for the second consecutive month.

The report was in line with economists' expectations. A shortage of new models at car dealers held sales back during the month, they said.

The Labor Department also reported Tuesday that average weekly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased 1 percent in May, the biggest rise since January. They had risen by 0.4 percent in April.

The consumer price report indicates "inflation is still tomorrow's problem and not today's," said Robert Dederick, chief economist at Northern Trust in Chicago. "There's just the slightest hint" of a faster inflation rate in the statistics, Mr. Dederick said, citing higher clothing and medical costs.

"It's as expected and it looks like a good number," said John Slivia, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services. "This has to be a positive for bonds because it doesn't give the big negative factor some were looking for."

"Inflation is pleasantly low in this phase of the business cycle."

See INFLATION, Page 12

## Met Life and Travelers to Merge in Health Care

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Travelers Inc. announced agreements Tuesday to merge their health care businesses and for Met Life to buy Travelers' group life and related businesses.

The companies said the merger of their health care businesses would create America's largest health care company, with about 13 million customers. Although the business currently is spread thinly

across the country, the companies hope that by combining their customers they can begin approaching in many markets the 15 percent share that other managed health care companies have needed to earn a good profit.

"This would create an entity that by its sheer size will be a strong player in many different markets," said Larry Mayewski, a senior vice president for A. M. Best & Co., an insurance rating firm.

For Travelers, which has faced close scrutiny of its new manage-

ment team since it was acquired by Primerica last year, the venture is a way to eventually leave the health care business. In negotiations with Met Life, Travelers executives have insisted on the right to sell their stock in the new company soon.

The new venture will be owned equally by Met Life and Travelers. Met Life, which has more customers and a more profitable business to contribute, will provide only \$280 million of capital, while Travelers will contribute \$370 million. Much of the Travelers contribution

will come from selling Met Life its group insurance and related businesses, such as disability insurance, for \$350 million.

A key element in the business plan of the new company is the growth of the managed health care business.

The venture is the latest of several realignments in the health care business as companies seek partners that will improve their competitive position or abandon businesses where they lack size or expertise.

### 2 in Florida Sue Met Life

Met Life was sued by two former heads of its southwest Florida region, who allege they were fired so the company could conceal the extent of a sales fraud, Bloomberg News Service reported from Tampa, Florida.

Officials of Met Life declined to comment.

The former regional managers, Dennis Schneider and William Latta, charge the company with defraudation and racketeering.

## MEDIA MARKETS

## Selling British Newspapers Like Soap

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch is again rewriting the rules of British newspaper publishing. Thirteen years after he took over the venerable Times and quickly crushed the once all-powerful newspaper unions, he has challenged accepted wisdom again.

This time Mr. Murdoch has thumbed his nose at those who said that loyalty among readers could not be bought with price cuts. He slashed the price of The Times and, to the horror of his rivals, has set back and watched the newspaper's circulation mushroom.

"If you had asked me a year ago if such a thing was possible, I would have said no," said David Owen, circulation director at the Guardian and Observer newspapers, one of four groups of daily and Sunday publications competing across Britain.

It was one year ago that Mr. Murdoch's down-market tabloid the Sun slashed its cover price from 25 to 20 pence (38 U.S. cents to 30 cents). At the time, observers were quick to point out that among the so-called tabs, where reader loyalty has never been high, such a play just might work as long as the price difference could be maintained.

For the newspapers collectively known as the "quality" press, however, the notion of a reader of The Guardian, which is left of center, defecting to the rightist Daily Telegraph for a savings of a few pence — or anything else for that matter — was nothing short of apostasy.

But in spite of the conventional wisdom, the play worked. Since The Times cut its price from 48 pence to 30 pence, Britain's once-sickest quality paper has seen its circu-

lation not simply stop its long downward but jump. In May it stood at 517,575, up 42 percent from a year earlier.

While newspaper publishers around the world scrutinize Mr. Murdoch's latest revolution with a mixture of admiration and foreboding, his British competitors have woken up to a harsh new world.

The shift in their thinking was fully evident last month when the largest of the qualities,

Mr. Murdoch thumbed his nose at those who said loyalty among readers could not be bought with price cuts.

The Daily Telegraph, launched a price war of its own. It effectively slashed the price of its Sunday edition by nearly 20 percent by offering readers coupons that enabled them to buy both weekend editions for £1.

This time, others quickly followed suit. While the qualities defensively bloody their bottom lines with tit-for-tat price cuts on the weekends, the cuts taken by the weekday editions of The Times sail on unswayed. Mr. Owen of The Guardian acknowledged that Mr. Murdoch had proven that cutting prices could pay off but admitted he was loathe to follow suit.

In fact, the Times's price cut is thought to be costing Mr. Murdoch's News International-

al £10 million a year in forgone revenue. That is not much, however, compared with the estimated £30 million to £40 million a year lost from the Sun's price discount on what is now a circulation of 4 million copies, up a whopping 700,000 in a year.

What worries the rivals of The Times is that the paper has been so successful in boosting circulation that higher advertising revenue could more than offset those sales losses, a bad omen for those hoping for an early truce in the pricing hostilities.

Louise Barton, an analyst with Henderson Crosthwaite, said that while the economic recovery in Britain had boosted newspaper ad lineage by an average of 12 percent in April from a year earlier, The Times saw gains of two and a half times that average.

While the price war has proven financially painful for all the quality newspapers, what has hurt even more is what it has boldly said about the supposed uniqueness of their offerings. Reader loyalty has been tested and found wanting.

In part, some observers suggest that the current similarity between newspapers may merely reflect the fact that newspapers have become no less prey to trends and sudden shifts than any other consumer product.

Alastair MacLeod, the marketing manager for Times Newspapers, for instance, compared the cost of the current price war with the current battle raging in Europe between Unilever Group and Procter & Gamble Co. over high-performance laundry soap.

"The provision of any consumer product is an expensive business," he said. It was just that no one had dared to realize how much of a business it had become.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	£	DM	FF	Lira	DM	¥	₹	₪	₪
American	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
Canadian	0.700	0.900	0.5	0.001	0.5	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
French	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
German	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
Italian	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
Japanese	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
Swiss	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
U.S. dollar	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
U.S. dollar	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
U.S. dollar	1.600	2.250	1.2	0.002	1.2	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	DM	FF	₪	₹	₪	₪	₪	₪
1 month	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2
3 months	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2
6 months	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2
1 year	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2

Key Money Rates									
	U.S. dollar	DM	FF	₪	₹	₪	₪	₪	₪
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime rate	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
3-month CD	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
6-month CD	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
9-month CD	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
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## MARKET DIARY

## Dollar Rebounds From Early Loss

**Bloomberg Business News**  
NEW YORK — The dollar was little changed Tuesday after a government report showing that inflation was still subdued spurred a rally in U.S. bonds.

Speculation that the Federal Reserve and other central banks are

## Foreign Exchange

poised to shore up the dollar if it falls any further also helped the dollar recover from its early swoon.

"The rally in bonds gave the dollar some support," said Earl Johnson, foreign exchange adviser at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. "When there's demand for Treasury bonds, there's demand for dollars."

Bonds rallied for the first time in three days after the Labor Department said consumer prices rose a smaller-than-expected 0.2 percent in May, indicating the economic expansion in the U.S. has not sparked a surge in inflation, the bond market's nemesis.

The dollar was quoted at 1.6462 Deutsche marks at the close, little

changed from 1.6457 DM on Monday. It fell as low as 1.6412 DM before bonds rose. The dollar also was quoted at 102.73 yen, down slightly from 102.83 yen, at 5:14 PM French francs, compared with 5.6120 francs, and at 1.3971 Swiss francs, up from 1.3867. The pound rose to \$1.5194 from \$1.5216.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose half a point, pushing the yield down to 7.30 percent from 7.35 percent Monday.

"If bonds had tanked today, the dollar would have been in real trouble," said Win Thin, international economist at MCM Currency Watch, a market consulting firm.

The dollar fell in European trading amid growing speculation that central bankers in Germany and Japan are under less pressure to lower interest rates now that their countries' economies are showing signs of improvement.

At the same time, fewer traders expect the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates again soon, given the mounting evidence that U.S. economic growth may be slowing. That view was underscored by Tuesday's report that May retail sales fell 0.2 percent.

## INFLATION: A Moderate Rise

## Continued from Page 11

Mr. Bensen added, pointing to the May consumer price data.

"Of course, Wall Street has a funny way of reacting to numbers," he added. "If I understood the financial markets, I wouldn't be Treasury Secretary. I'd be on my yacht."

Before the Tuesday report, econ-

## U.S. Stocks

omists had widely anticipated an increase of 0.3 percent in both the total consumer price index and the core rate for May.

By category, energy costs decreased 1 percent in May as gasoline prices fell 1.8 percent, the largest decline since last June. Transportation costs fell 0.4 percent and airline fares dropped 5.4 percent, the largest decline since January 1989.

Food and beverage costs, meanwhile, rose 0.3 percent last month, reflecting the largest increase in vegetable prices in a year. Medical care costs and clothing costs both increased 0.4 percent, housing costs rose 0.7 percent and new car prices climbed 0.3 percent.

The optimism on Monday contrasted with the market action on Friday, when a government report showing that the core rate of the producer price index had risen by a larger-than-expected 0.4 percent in

May, as wholesale car and tobacco prices edged higher.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

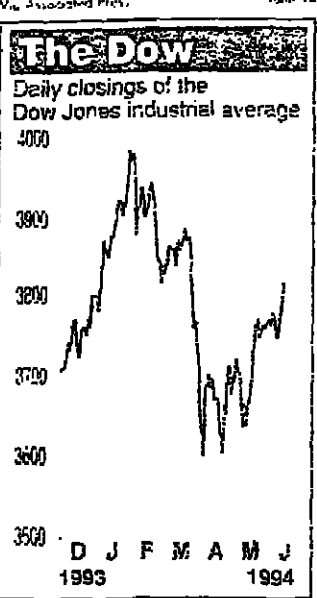
**Stocks at 2½-Month High**  
Shares rose on a broad front on a two-and-a-half-month high as investors embraced the latest inflation report as a harbinger of stable interest rates. Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

"Inflation is not the problem that the bond market has perceived it to be," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities trading at Charles Schwab Corp. "It's still running at a fairly reasonable rate."

U.S. stocks reached their highest level since March 24 as the Dow Jones industrial average climbed 31.71 points to 3,814.33. Gainers outnumbered losers 6 to 5 as volume rose to 28.4 million shares from 24.3 million shares Monday.

Shares of auto and semiconductor companies led the advance in stocks as investors placed bets that better-quarter earnings would be reported than previously expected.

Ford jumped 2½ to 61½. Chrysler rose 1½ to 49½, and General Motors rose 1½ to 47½. Besides optimism that people will buy more cars, shares of automakers got a boost after Salomon Brothers raised its estimates for Ford's and Chrysler's second-quarter earnings.



**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.50	125.00	+0.50
Microsoft	987,654	78.00	77.00	77.50	+0.50
Apple	876,543	65.00	64.00	64.50	+0.50
Oracle	765,432	55.00	54.00	54.50	+0.50
Novell	654,321	45.00	44.00	44.50	+0.50
Lotus	543,210	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
Intuit	432,109	25.00	24.00	24.50	+0.50
Visa	321,098	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
MasterCard	210,987	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
Amex	109,876	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50

**NASDAQ Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Intel	1,234,567	45.00	44.00	44.50	+0.50
Motorola	987,654	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
Advanced Micro Devices	876,543	25.00	24.00	24.50	+0.50
ATI	765,432	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
3Com	654,321	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
Lucent Technologies	543,210	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50
WorldCom	432,109	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
Sprint	321,098	2.00	1.00	1.50	+0.50
Verizon	210,987	1.00	0.50	0.75	+0.25
Qwest	109,876	0.50	0.25	0.375	+0.125

**AMEX Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	1,234,567	125.00	124.00	124.50	+0.50
JP Morgan Chase	987,654	78.00	77.00	77.50	+0.50
Citigroup	876,543	65.00	64.00	64.50	+0.50
Bank of America	765,432	55.00	54.00	54.50	+0.50
Wells Fargo	654,321	45.00	44.00	44.50	+0.50
US Bancorp	543,210	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
Fifth Third Bancorp	432,109	25.00	24.00	24.50	+0.50
Regions Financial Corp	321,098	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
First Interstate Bancorp	210,987	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
Bank One Corp	109,876	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50

**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,814.33	3,782.62	+31.71
S&P 500	1,027.34	1,024.85	+2.49
NASDAQ	2,814.33	2,811.84	+2.49
AMEX	1,027.34	1,024.85	+2.49

## DELTA: Routes in Europe Are Cut Back and Airbus Fleet Is Grounded

Continued from Page 11

to almost all markets from alternate gateways or via code-share flights.

Delta stock was up 12½ cents Tuesday at \$45.75 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The airline launched an aggressive restructuring in April that centers on sharply reducing its cost per available seat mile to 7.2 cents from the current level of 9.2 cents.

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3,782.62	3,814.33	3,782.62	3,814.33	+31.71
Comp.	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,024.85	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**NYSE Diary**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

**NASDAQ Diary**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Indus.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Transp.	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Utilities	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Health	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Telecom	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Energy	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Materials	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Consumer	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Real Estate	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49
Financial	1,027.34	1,024.85	1,027.34	+2.49

Close Prev.		Close Prev.	
y		Jan Tire &	11 1/2
9.00	9.50	Canfor	18 1/2
3.32	3.08	Coca	316
18.78	18.64	CCL Ind B	87 1/2
3.50	3.50	Cineplex	4 1/2
		Cominco	23 1/2
		Conwest Eral	23 1/2











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## Barcelona/A Special Report

## Old and New Redefined by Olympics

**B**ARCELONA — The correct phrase to start the day in Barcelona is "bon dia." That's distinct from *buenos dias* because this proud city is the capital of Catalonia, a region where the language of choice is Catalan. You hear it in the cafés and banks and read it on the menus and street signs. Many here view the rest of Spain as a different country.

It is often said that Barcelona is the least "Spanish" city in the nation and the most "European." Barcelonians love being able to drive to the French border in just 2½ hours. Even closer are their beloved ski resorts and mountain hideaways in the Pyrenees and beach homes on the rugged northern Costa Brava.

The bustling seaport has been a magnet for travelers ever since Hamilcar Barca stopped by from Carthage around 230 B.C. to found the city. The shadowy and curvy narrow streets of the Gothic

Quarter, anchored by the cathedral, are testimony to Barcelona's medieval glory as seat of the Catalan mercantile empire that stretched across the Mediterranean. A second golden period occurred early this century and is embodied by the flamboyant modernist (Art Nouveau) architecture of Antonio Gaudí, seen along the chic *Passeig de Gràcia* and in his unfinished *Sagrada Família* (Holy Family) church.

Barcelona's latest heyday came with the 1992 Summer Olympics. The city opened to the sea again with a massive urban renewal program that has left a thriving recreational port at the foot of two new skyscrapers. World-renowned architects designed sports facilities on Montjuïc hill and leading contemporary artists left sculptures adorning public plazas around town.

The Ramblas promenade from the Plaça de Catalunya to the Columbus statue at the wharf is the

traditional nerve center of the city (even for pickpockets). But to see the old and new Barcelona in about an hour's walk, start on *Passeig de Gràcia* at the corner of Aragó. In the first block before Consell de Cent street are several modernist structures. Then walk toward the Plaça de Catalunya, cross it to the Ramblas, and head toward the sea.

Barcelonians eat very well and there are countless places to stop for a snack. Traditional favorites include *Catalan pa amb tomàquet* — fresh tomato squeezed into a slice of bread and topped with a drizzle of olive oil — or *botifarra* (Catalan sausage).

**MUST SEE:** *Sagrada Família* church. It has become the city's symbol. For a true thrill, climb the narrow stairs up the church tower. (Corner of Provença and Sardenya streets.)

The refurbished wharf. There are places to have a drink and boat rides on the harbor. (Wharf is parallel to the *Passeig de Colom*, near the Columbus statue.)

**RECOMMENDED DINING:**

Restaurante Casa Calvet. Gaudí designed the building, originally the home of a textile family. The restaurant opened in April 1994 and serves Catalan-Mediterranean food, with an equal emphasis on fish and meat. Closed Sundays and holidays. About \$26 per person. (Casp. 28. Tel: 412-4012)

**Café Textil.** An all-day, (10 A.M. to midnight) informal respite in the Gothic Quarter, near the Picasso museum. Salads, sandwiches and desserts. About \$11 per person. Closed Monday. (Montcada, 12, at the entrance to the Textil museum. Tel: 268-2598).

## NIGHTLIFE:

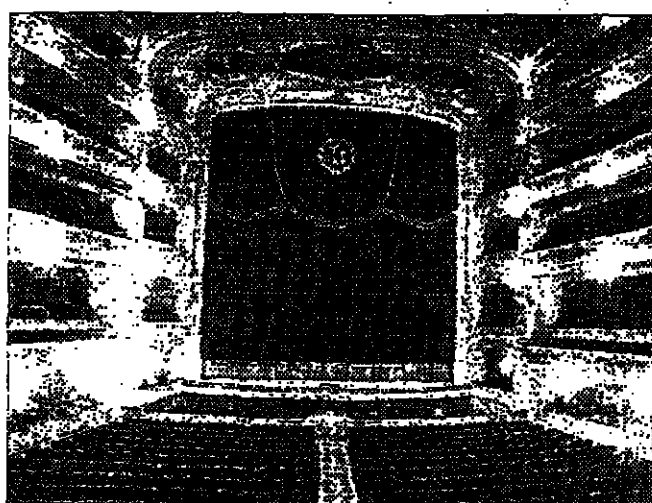
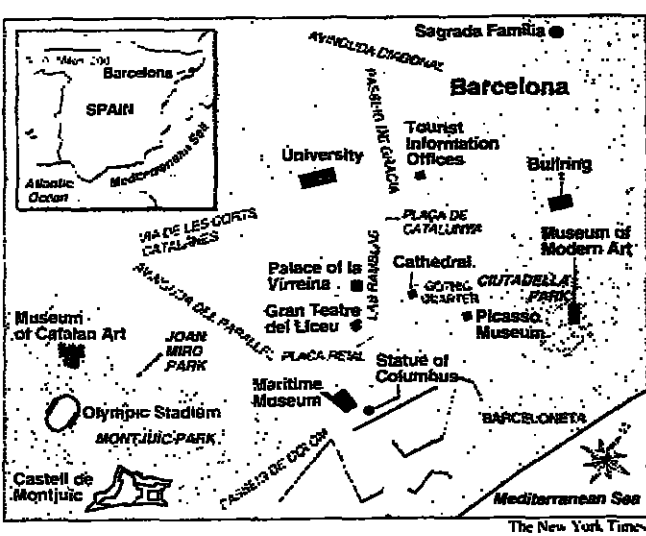
**La Tierra.** A new nightclub that opens at 11 P.M. Live performances (pop, boogie, soul, comedy) at midnight. At 2 A.M., the dancing begins, to recorded pop and golden-oldies music. A quiet respite is La Luna bar in the same complex. Closed Sunday. Shows: \$11, including first drink (Aribau, 230. Tel: 414-3595.)

**Olympic Port cafés.** A variety of lively places to enjoy an outdoor drink, overlooking the Olympic port. A short taxi ride or a long walk from the Columbus statue at the base of the Ramblas.

## THIS SUMMER:

The city's annual summer "Grec" festival runs from June 27 to July 31. There are a dozen venues, including the traditional Greek amphitheater on Montjuïc hill, Van Morrison (June 30), Milton Nascimento (July 21) and numerous Spanish and Catalan artists will perform. Check local listings.

Al Goodman



Barcelona's Gran Teatre del Liceu before and after the devastating fire in January.



## From Ashes of Opera House, a New Goal

By Al Goodman

**B**ARCELONA — On the day the Liceu opera house burned last Jan. 31, Barcelona soprano Montserrat Caballé abruptly postponed a recording engagement in London, the city's mayor rushed back from a business trip in Switzerland and King Juan Carlos contacted local officials to express his concern.

By all accounts, the Gran Teatre del Liceu is no ordinary opera house. Beloved at home as a symbol of Catalan culture, the rest of Spain lyric hall or with jealousy for outstanding other cultural landmarks like cathedrals.

Catalonia's political and cultural leaders vowed to rebuild the gilded, neoclassical opera house, even as the gutted 2,700-seat theater still smoldered after a spark from a workman's blowtorch started the blaze.

"Memories don't burn. No one can sweep aside in one fell swoop 150 years of opera from this city," Ms. Caballé proclaimed, in a rallying cry for those who rate the Liceu among the world's great opera houses.

Looking at the Liceu from the outside, little seems amiss. The opera house's main facade escaped the blaze, along with the music conservatory and English-style gentlemen's club that share the front of the building.

But inside on a recent morning, opera patrons lined up in the main foyer to claim refunds, wind blew through the open-air shell of what had been the six-level theater, and a bulldozer moved huge piles of charred debris.

Officials hope to reopen the theater by 1997, in time for its 150th anniversary. The Liceu earlier bounced back from a fire in 1861 and reopened within a year. Reconstruction will take longer this time due to more complicated expansion plans and stricter building codes, said architect Xavier Fabre.

"The Liceu is a distinguishing element in Barcelona's image, like the Barcelona soccer club or the 1992 Summer Olympics. The city can't be the capital of Spain so it expresses its identity in other ways," explained Luis Permayner, a journalist and author who knows the city well.

Enrico Caruso sang there in 1902; Maria Callas in 1959. Diaghilev's Ballet Russes graced the stage in 1917, with Nijinsky. Richard Strauss and Stravinsky conducted there; Picasso and Dalí once worked as Liceu set designers.

The Liceu managed to instill pride in Barcelona's general public, even though many could not afford tickets to the lavish performances. Thousands of people crowded the Ramblas promenade last Jan. 31 to watch the maddening fire and some wept openly.

Within days of the fire, two banks, a newspaper and the Catalan TV station began collecting funds to rebuild the Liceu. The powerful chairman of Banco Santander flew in from Madrid with a check for 100 million pesetas (\$735,000), and total donations have since increased to 540 million pesetas.

The drive to resurrect the Liceu also accelerated moves to make the Liceu less elitist.

Until recently, the theater was owned by 400 private individuals, many of them descendants of the founding Catalan bourgeoisie who nurtured Liceu to fame. They controlled the best seats in the house, which were handed down from generation to generation.

But during the past 15 years, the opera had faced financial difficulties.

Facing possible closure due to steep production and operating costs, the owners in 1980 accepted as management partners a consortium of government institutions, in exchange for public funds.

The government consortium has helped get the theater on sounder financial footing, and also increased the number of performances for

each opera so that more people could see the productions. In a further opening, advance tickets can now be purchased and received from bank automatic teller machines throughout Catalonia.

But the theater still suffered from inadequate safety features — like enough fire exits — and from a small backstage that made it difficult to quickly change productions. A \$30 million expansion plan approved before the fire aimed to solve those problems.

Now with the cost of rebuilding the theater thrown in, the price tag could easily double.

**N**OT everyone approves of the rebuilding. The expansion plan requires the demolition of various old buildings adjacent to the Liceu. The neighbors have protested loudly for fear they will not be fairly compensated. And national political leaders were accused of pampering the Liceu with public funds; at the expense of Segovia's Roman aqueduct and Burgos's Gothic cathedral, which also need major repairs. In response, the Liceu sent its orchestra and choir to the Burgos cathedral for a benefit concert, and Queen Sofia attended to help smooth ruffled feathers.

In April, the 400 owners voted to cede the building and a \$15 million fire insurance policy to the government, a plan that was formally approved last week. It marks the first time that the Liceu has been a public institution, not counting its brief nationalization by the anti-Franco Catalan government during the civil war from 1936-1939.

But under the agreement, the 400 families will get to keep control of many of the best seats in the house. Not even a spectacular fire or new public ownership could alter that slice of tradition.

AL GOODMAN reports from Spain for CNN.

## Escuela de Idiomas

Language School

Spanish for Foreigners in Barcelona

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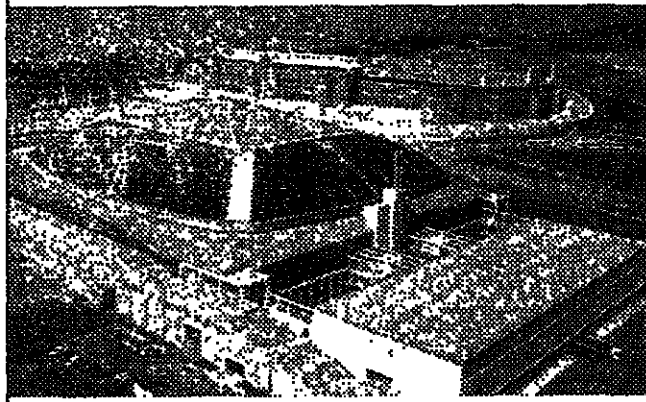
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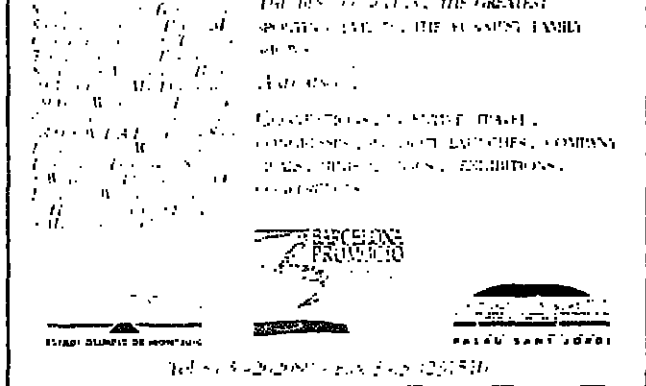
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## Small Companies Provide Economic Resilience

Continued from Page 17

the next generation at the optimum moment," added Mr. Contijoch.

Pedro Nuño, an economics professor at the Barcelona private university IESE, warned that "an infinity of Catalonian entrepreneurs who created and developed companies have sold them off and are now living off investment portfolios." Few, he added, started up other companies.

"What is worse is that the future of these companies is more fragile under a multinational," he said. An international company would be more likely to shift production to other sites that offer better market conditions, or close down local production when recession strikes, he said.

Small companies are also hard hit by Spain's rigid labor legislation. The Spanish Parliament recently approved a bill to make the labor market somewhat more flexible with part-time contracts and apprenticeships, but small-business owners still complain they are severely hampered compared with their European competitors.

As for the giant multinationals in Barcelona, Jordi Pujol, president of the Catalonian regional government, recently complained about "the defeatist atmosphere," which he claimed "does not respond to reality." He boasted that foreign investment in Catalonia continues to grow, and that multinationals already installed are pouring in new investments for new installations.

Sixty percent of Japanese investment is con-

centrated in Barcelona and its industrial suburbs. Japanese investors elsewhere in Spain have announced plans for plant closures or scale-backs, but Japanese installations have survived relatively intact in Barcelona. Barcelona's Nissan factory recently reached an agreement with workers for a viability plan.

"The Japanese like us," said a city official. "They feel at home here because we too are an industrious and creative people," he added.

Joan Clos, deputy mayor, said: "Historically, Barcelona has always looked outward, beyond its borders and across the seas." He visualizes the city as a prosperous trade center of the 21st century.

ANA WESTLEY writes from Spain for The New York Times.

## Modernized City Plans Another Transformation

Continued from Page 17

will again be expanded to handle increased communications traffic.

City planners hope that when the Delta Plan is completed in 10 years, it will make Barcelona a more efficient and timesaving port destination for Europe than Rotterdam and other Northern European ports, especially for Asian and Pacific trade via the Suez Canal.

Also included in the Gateway plan is a new high-speed train station that will link Barcelona to France and the rest of Europe. The new station in the now densely populated Sant Andreu-Sagrera area is part of another giant urban renewal project with the creation of new parks, new roads, the construction of some 5,000 residential apartments and offices, and another industrial zone.

But this is not all. In addition to

the new World Trade Center in the remodeled old port scheduled for completion next year, Barcelona is aiming to outpace Madrid as a favored location for trade fairs, conventions, and congresses, with the extension of the International Fairgrounds in the Pedrosa industrial complex just outside Barcelona. The \$36.2 million project is called Montjuïc 2 named after the fairgrounds in Montjuïc near the site of several Olympic sports installations and is due to open next year.

Barcelona now hosts 30 percent of all trade fairs and conventions held in Spain, up 10 percent from last year, and it is the favored location for international fairs in Spain.

The old port area, known as Port Vell, will continue to be renovated with more office and leisure installations along with several other urban renewal and real estate projects. Despite the recession, more than 70 percent of the three, apartment complexes built to house the Olympic athletes, personnel and security contingents have been sold.

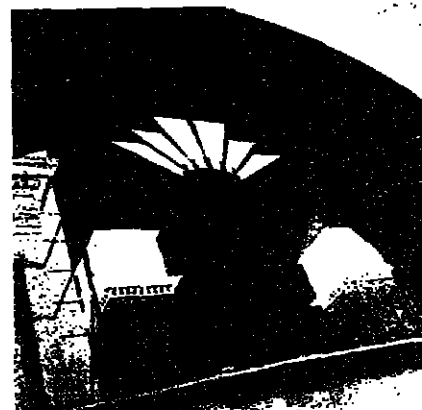
Proud of his city and pet projects, Mr. Clos modestly credited private investors, the Spanish central government and the Catalonian government for "having faith" in the future of Barcelona.

"We, at the City Council, are only acting as midwives for this process," he said.

Ana Westley

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## Barcelona / A Special Report

## Building Better Businesses

### Great Expectations for an American MBA Program

By Conrad de Aenlle

**T**HE opening next month of the University of Chicago's prestigious executive MBA program in Barcelona will enhance the prestige of the city as well, civic leaders say. The presence of an institution whose name carries considerable weight is bound to bring Barcelona closer to its goal of being a leading international business center, they say.

"Barcelona has always been the flagship of Spain's connection with Europe; now with the open market, we want to improve on that," explained Joan Clos, the deputy mayor for economic affairs. "We want to stress the American connection, and the school is a good way."

The university describes the program as the first executive-level master of business administration course in Europe run by a leading American business school that is not affiliated with a local institution. It will be taught by the same faculty that conducts classes in Chicago, something that is "a good attraction in terms of mixing cultures," Mr. Clos remarked. "We're very interested in how the experiment goes on."

The program is open only to students with at least a decade of professional experience. It includes 14 weeks of class work stretched out over 18 months, reflecting the fact that the participants already work for a living and would not be able to get away for one or two long blocks of time.

"Very few of these people are prepared to leave for a full-time program," said Bernard Angenieux, managing director of the Barcelona school. "They don't like to cut off contact and then come back" to their offices, he added.

Each course module will last one to two weeks. During the second summer, the Barcelona students will spend two weeks in Chicago and their counterparts in Chicago will travel to Spain.

The first class, due to start in the middle of July, will include about 80 students from around the world, but mostly Europe, Mr. Angenieux said. Among the more distant points of origin are China, the United Arab Emirates, Ivory Coast and the United States.

Although other U.S. universities offer executive MBA programs outside the United States, Chicago's program is rare in that it is being operated without a local partner. Typical international MBA programs share faculty and classroom space with a local university.

There are several universities in Barcelona, including four public institutions and three private ones. The collective student body is large but insular. The city council estimates that all but 2,700 of the 150,000 students are Spaniards.

Two of the private universities offer advanced business degrees: the Institute for Graduate Business Studies and the Graduate School of Business Administration and Management.

ESADE, as the second is known, was founded in 1958 by a group of Catalan business owners. The city's business community also played an early and significant role in luring the University of Chicago. The first contact between Barcelona and the universi-

ty was made a few years ago by businessmen who put the city forward as a possible site for the program, said Robin Hogarth, deputy dean of Chicago's Graduate School of Business.

"The people in Barcelona made us feel more welcome than anywhere else," Mr. Hogarth remarked. "They have tried to be very nice to us to encourage us to come. We have been very well received both by the mayor of Barcelona and the president of the Generalitat," the Catalan regional government.

Mr. Clos said municipal and regional authorities provided no financial incentives to bring the program to the city, only that "we had several contacts and finally convinced them the best thing was for them to be in Barcelona."

A more concrete bit of persuasion was the offer by Corporación Bancaria de España SA, a large bank holding company partly owned by the Spanish government, to provide a building for the university's use for at least the next 10 years.

Mr. Hogarth said Argentina, as the company is better known, was totally refurbishing the building to the university's specifications; all that will remain is its facade. Chicago is paying rent for the facility at what Mr. Hogarth described as "an attractive rate."

Many other factors went into the choice of Barcelona, which was made after extensive market research by the university's team of consultants, including interviews with executives at more than 100 European companies.

"Our original thought was that the best place would be somewhere in Germany," Mr. Hogarth said. A logical choice, considering that country's leadership in continental European finance and industry.

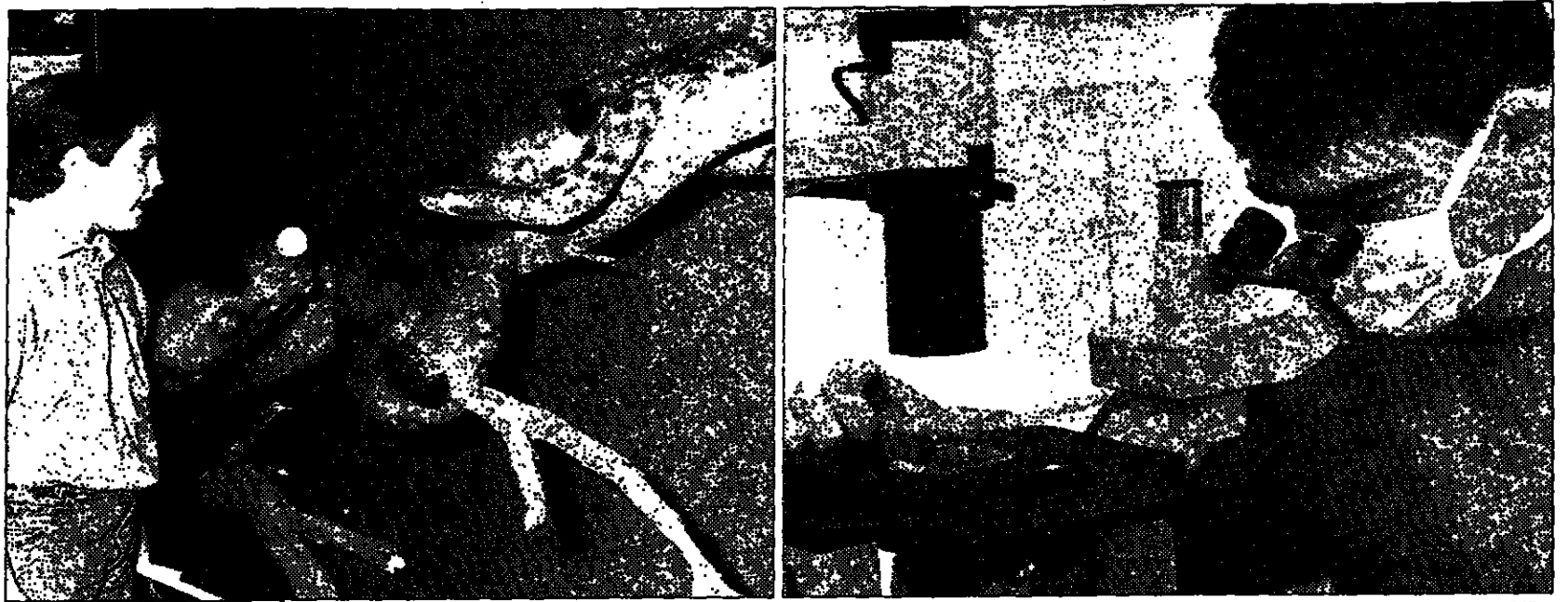
But logic was laid low by a curious reverse-provincialism: "In Germany itself, some companies told us that if we were going to run an international program, it shouldn't be in Germany because Germans wouldn't see it as international," he explained.

**W**HILE civic leaders may hope that having a world-class MBA program in their city will help to elevate Barcelona to the big leagues as a business center, one of the city's biggest attractions is that it is still relatively small. A key element in Chicago's decision was that the airport is just half an hour from the city, Mr. Angenieux said, one of several factors that make Barcelona more user-friendly than larger metropolises.

"I'm not sure that Paris would have been as practical as Barcelona," he said. "First you have to go from Roissy to downtown, then there may not be enough hotels nearby."

The Argentinian building is a 15-minute walk from the center of old Barcelona, and so there are many hotels nearby for the students, he added, including a number that had been refurbished for the 1992 Olympics.

CONRAD DE AENLLE writes about economics and finance from Paris.



Among projects funded by La Caixa Foundation: the "Amazonia" exhibition at the science museum, left, and an AIDS research laboratory.

## Foundation's Agenda: From Art to Fighting AIDS

By AJ Goodman

**B**ARCELONA — High school student Tania Garcia saw firsthand the destructive power of AIDS when an affable grocer in her neighborhood steadily lost weight and died from the disease last year.

But she did not really understand the pernicious workings of AIDS and how to fight it until a book on the illness reached her classroom through Barcelona's La Caixa Foundation, which has given away one million copies of the paperback in Spain.

The book was written under the supervision of the leading French AIDS researcher Luc Montagnier. Its distribution broke ground for La Caixa Foundation — traditionally arts-minded — and helped alter the course of the volatile AIDS debate in the Catalonia region, which has been hard-hit by the disease.

"La Caixa's pioneering outlook broke through the fear of this subject in Catalonia, from the health standpoint and from an ideological point of view concerning matrimonial sex," said Antonio Gori, principal of the San Juan Bosco school, which is now using the book in classrooms for students older than 13.

Tania, 16, said she has learned from the book how AIDS can cause "a normal person to deteriorate. It's very serious physically and psychologically."

Another student, 15-year-old Elena Bravo, added, "You have to be careful."

The AIDS theme could not be more timely for La Caixa Foundation, linked to the savings bank La Caixa, one of Spain's largest financial institutions.

Spain has one of Europe's most serious AIDS problems and is ranked second only to the United States in 1992 in AIDS cases per million inhabitants, according to the World Health Organization.

By the end of 1993, Spain had recorded 21,205 cases of AIDS and ranked 10th worldwide in total cases, the Spanish government reported. The region of Catalonia, La Caixa's home base, accounts for about a fourth of the Spanish AIDS patients.

The 64-page book, "AIDS: The Facts, the Hope," employs text, color graphics and illustrations to explore the

subject. The WHO and the European Commission have given it the seal of approval. La Caixa Foundation sponsored its translation into Spanish and Catalan, and distributed copies through the savings bank's branch offices and directly to schools and other institutions, starting last year.

Also in 1993, the La Caixa Foundation joined with an AIDS foundation to install a research laboratory at a Barcelona-area hospital. The laboratory is studying new pharmaceutical treatments for patients, in conjunction with centers abroad.

La Caixa Foundation will pay about \$575,000 for the laboratory through 1995.

The effort to combat AIDS is part of a gradual broadening of the foundation's traditionally cultural portfolio, which still represents most of its activity. The nonprofit

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While La Caixa is broadening the foundation's work, most of its activity is still cultural.

foundation started in 1991 when two Barcelona-based savings banks merged. Each bank previously operated a separate foundation.

La Caixa — led by Juan Antonio Samaranch, who is also president of the International Olympic Committee — reexamined its financial plans and the newly merged foundation did the same. The directors decided to expand into campaigns on AIDS and on the environment.

"The foundation aims to serve the public. It can't avoid the most important topics of the day," said Alessandro Allemandi, a foundation spokesman.

On the environmental front, the foundation has spent \$1 million to mount the exhibition "Amazonia, The Last Paradise," its biggest investment ever for a single science-related show, said Jordi Vives, head of expositions at the foundation's Science Museum in Barcelona.

"Amazonia" opened in July 1993 and will continue

which is especially popular with schoolchildren. One year in the making, the "Amazonia" exhibit goes beyond the standard message about the rain forest being a key source of oxygen to emphasize the region's importance for biological diversity and potential pharmaceutical cures.

Mr. Vives explained. A smaller "Amazonia" show is touring other parts of Spain. The museum also features a permanent exhibit called "Living Planet" that focuses on the natural sciences to investigate living matter and the human species. The presentation aims to introduce young museumgoers to basic environmental concepts, he added.

The foundation is also involved in other programs on the environment outside the museum, though its roots are in arts and music with a variety of activities offered in 60 cultural centers and exhibition halls.

The flagship in Catalonia is the foundation's Barcelona cultural center in a structure completed in 1900 when Catalonia's modernist, art nouveau architecture movement was in full swing. The building originally was home to a Barcelona industrialist, and was declared a historical monument in 1979, the same year that a cultural center opened there.

**L**OCATED at Passeig de Sant Joan, 108, the building itself easily can distract attention from the artwork on display inside. Stained-glass windows and intricate grillwork on the main patio give a sense of undulation. The stairway's marble columns are topped with modernist gargoyles.

More than 100,000 visitors attended events at the Barcelona cultural center in 1993, many of them children.

A recent exhibition featured New York artist Charles Simond's small-scale clay interpretations of native peoples' dwellings. At a workshop, children were trying to imitate the tiny bricks seen in some of Mr. Simond's art.

A new multimedia library upstairs at the center includes books, music and CD-ROMs for research. In 1993, the foundation had an operating budget of \$67 million. It also operates 115 libraries, nearly 70 senior citizens' centers and a handful of schools, including the San Juan Bosco school, where Tania Garcia was learning about AIDS.

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## SPORTS

## One More Time, Rangers vs. The Hex, for the Cup

By Dave Sell

Washington Post Service

**NEW YORK** — With a cardboard box as a display case, David Torres stood at the corner of the New York Stock Exchange building the other day, selling knock-off T-shirts that celebrate what the city hopes will be the New York Rangers' first Stanley Cup in 54 years.

"I sold more last week, but the Rangers lost two games and now people have doubts," Torres said. "I've been selling them for \$5. If they lose, I'll probably sell them two or three for \$5."

There was a lot on the line — tangible and emotional — on Tuesday night when the Rangers played the Vancouver Canucks in Game 7 of the National Hockey League finals at Madison Square Garden.

Not unlike baseball's Red Sox, Cubs and White Sox, the Rangers are supposedly cursed. The Rangers have won the Stanley

Cup three times, but not since 1940, and never on home ice.

"It's hard to believe it's taken this long to win another," Clint Smith, one of seven surviving members of that team, said recently in Vancouver. There was little fanfare about the Rangers' victory at the time. Joe DiMaggio was starring in the Bronx, war was being waged in Europe and the hockey team was overshadowed.

"They gave us a bit of champagne before the first game that fall," Smith said. Trouble, the theory goes, came in the next two years. During the 1940-41 season, the Rangers' owner, Colonel John R. Kilpatrick, burned the mortgage to the old Garden in the Stanley Cup. In later years, some players' dogs have eaten from the Cup, and it has been to the bottom of Mario Lemieux's pool. But in the fatalistic eyes of Ranger fans, Kilpatrick is responsible for one of the hexes by desecrating the Cup.

The other reason for the curse involves the New York Americans, who were the first hockey team playing in the Garden. Then Garden management formed its own team, the Rangers. Management gave favored status to the Rangers, and the Americans were forced out of business after the 1941-42 season.

Red Dutton's family owned the Americans, and he was general manager and coach. When he was later denied a chance to restart the franchise, according to legend, he put a curse on the Rangers, saying they would not win again in his lifetime. Dutton stuck around for 88 years, dying in 1987.

Events in recent days have not eased fears among fans. The Rangers took a 3-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, then botched a chance to clinch in Game 5 at home and then in Game 6 Saturday in Vancouver.

As the on-ice fortunes waned, a furor has

built over whether the Rangers' coach, Mike Keenan, is angling for a job as coach or general manager or both with the Detroit Red Wings. But because this job is not finished and the prize is seen as slipping away, Keenan was equated with Benedict Arnold in a New York Post column.

"Yes, I can deny the rumors one more time," Keenan said at practice on Monday. "In fact, it has gotten to the point of being ridiculous. I am not going to Detroit. I am the coach of the New York Rangers. I signed a five-year contract when I came here. That meant a five-year duration, if not more."

Whatever the long-term future holds, some fans were assuming the worst would occur Tuesday night. Others thought there would be an empuress if they did win.

"In a sick way, it's almost better if they lose," said Matthew Kramer, who has driven a cab for 19 years. "If they win, what are

people going to talk about? Next year? Who cares about next year?"

Bob Gutkowski is president of Madison Square Garden, so he has been watching both the Rangers and the Knicks, who lost Game 3 of the NBA Finals here Sunday night, further adding to the city's angst.

"The best roller-coaster ride I've ever been on," Gutkowski said of the amazing extended spring of winter sports.

"My personal feeling before Game 5 was that it was a great opportunity," Gutkowski said. "But the last time I looked, it takes four games to win a series. If you take your eye off the ball, you get caught. There was such great expectations and hoopla, which was understandable."

"If somebody came to me at the beginning of the year and offered me the opportunity to have Game 7 of the Stanley Cup finals at Madison Square Garden, I certainly would have taken it," he said. "This is what it's all about, so here we go."

## Of Politics, Tennis, Baseball and Love: A Sports Romance

By Ian Thomssen

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — What sounds like a movie is in fact the story of Heather MacLachlan's life. She was a college student from Montreal, vacationing in Paris for two weeks, when she heard of an emergency job opening in professional tennis. She never did graduate from college, and 15 years later she is a candidate to become the first commissioner of women's tennis — which is the least of it, so far as gossip is concerned.

The talk lately has been about her imminent marriage. "With these things, you just never know," she said one morning recently during the French Open. She struggled with the sort of mock amazement that is universal even when one's fiancé does not happen to be the U.S. Senate majority leader and likely future commissioner of baseball.

The couple met last year at the U.S. Open. Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, was the guest, ironically, of the Romanian sports promoter and banker Ion Tiriac, with whom MacLachlan works and with whom she had ended a long relationship in 1992.

"He was just a guest at the U.S. Open," said MacLachlan, 35. "Everyone was congratulating me, and I was introduced to him. I was in Washington on business not long after that and we were able to get together."

MacLachlan lives in New York, but "we've really made an effort to work around each other's schedule," she said. Within seven months, they announced their engagement. They will be married at the end of the year, in what promises to be a hectic winter.

Mitchell, 60, who accompanied his fiancée to Paris for meetings with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, among others, is leaving the Senate when his term ends in January, and Major League Baseball is reportedly anxious to hire him as commissioner.

By the end of the year, women's tennis hopes to have appointed its first commissioner. By early 1995, then, the newlywed MacLachlans could well become the First Couple of professional sports.

"It's such a hypothetical thing," MacLachlan said. "He hasn't made any decision and neither have I. Neither of us have been asked. He says very candidly he has not been offered the job and if he is, he will consider it at that time."

As for her, she said: "There are a lot of people involved and lots of talk going on about what the position should become. There are conversations that have been going on for a long time. I haven't been offered the position. They're not at that place yet to offer it to anyone."

They might be ready to make a decision tomorrow, they might not be ready for six months. And I haven't made up my mind as to whether I would want it."

The WTA chief executive officer, Gerard Smith, plans to resign July 1 but has agreed to stay on as a consultant through the year. The Women's Tennis Council, which governs the WTA Tour, is negotiating to have the three entities of women's professional tennis — players, tour events and the International Tennis Federation — overseen by one chief executive for the first time. Anne Pearson Worcester, the council's managing director, said this hire would be "historic" because it should reduce the infighting that has prevented women's tennis from responding to its many problems.

"We want to hire the best person," she said. "If it's a woman, that's wonderful. But we are looking for someone with very special qualities."

Someone like MacLachlan? "There are no front-runners," she said. "We are still developing the position and character specifications."

It is widely thought that MacLachlan is or should be — the front-runner, given her training with Tiriac, who as a promoter and manager is without peer. It is also suggested that she may lack the inside pull to seize control of women's tennis, given that she spent most of her career in the men's game.

She was vacationing in Paris in 1980 when she heard the ATP needed to replace an employee on sick leave. She filled the post temporarily and ended up staying for two years, dispatching players to tour events.

In 1982, she went to the Volvo Grand Prix, the men's tour at the time, where she was in charge of European promotions and media relations. This was followed by a two-year stint in 1984-85 with International Management Group in London as the first woman agent of men players.

Subcontracted out by IMG to work on the promotions of the Davis Cup Final in Germany in 1985, she began working with Tiriac, but she declined to say when their romance began.

Now she is looking like a candidate, suggesting that tennis seek ideas from all sources while claiming from her experience that players — despite their reputations — usually give their best efforts.

"A lot of people maybe wouldn't want to get involved in the job when things don't seem to be going so well for women's tennis," she said. "I like the idea that there's a lot of room for improvement, and the idea of being involved and taking tennis into the next century."

## Canseco's 3 Homers Top Griffey's Slam

The Associated Press

As if there were any lingering doubts, Jose Canseco showed Ken Griffey Jr. and everyone else at The Ballpark that he is still Jose Canseco.

Canseco hit three homers and drove in a career-high eight runs on Monday night and the Texas Rangers

## AL ROUNDUP

ers — despite Griffey's grand slam and career-best six RBIs — trounced the Seattle Mariners, 17-9. Canseco went 5-for-6 and set a team record with 14 total bases. He also hit a 480-foot home run, the longest in Arlington since the Rangers began measuring distances in 1987.

The power show — his homers traveled a total of 1,262 feet — gave Canseco 14 home runs, 62 RBIs and a .315 average, along with 12 stolen bases. Not bad, considering that many thought Canseco was finished last summer after he hurt his elbow trying to pitch and missed most of the season.

"This makes me much more excited," he said. "It means all the work in the off-season has paid off."

Canseco matched his career-high for homers in a game. He hit three for Oakland against the Blue Jays at Exhibition Stadium in 1988, the year he became the only major leaguer ever to hit 40 homers and steal 40 bases in the same season.

Canseco hit a two-run homer in the first inning, a three-run shot in the third and a solo drive in the seventh. He also had RBI singles in the second and fifth innings.

He had a chance to tie the major league record of four homers in a game, but struck out in the eighth. Juan Gonzalez and Ivan Rodriguez hit consecutive homers later in the inning.

Griffey connected in the sixth inning for his 21st home run of the season and his sixth career slam. He added a two-run single in the seventh.

Texas had 22 hits, tying a team record for a nine-inning game. Greg Hibbard (1-4) was tagged for 10 runs and 12 hits in three innings.

Indians 7, Blue Jays 3; Cleveland

won its 12th in a row at Jacobs Field, and Mark Clark won his sixth straight decision.

The Indians' home winning streak is their longest since a 13-game run in 1965 at Cleveland Stadium. The Indians remained tied with Chicago for first place in the AL Central; this is the latest they have been in first since July 5, 1974.

White Sox 1, Athletics 0: Jason Bere struck out a career-high 14 and allowed only two hits in eight innings as Chicago won at home. Bere worked around six walks.

Terry Steinbach had a pair of lead-off singles for Oakland.

The White Sox scored in the fifth when Lance Johnson led off with a triple against Bobby Witt (4-7) and Tim Lincecum singled with two outs.

Yankees 3, Orioles 1: Melido Perez stopped Baltimore on six singles in eight innings, and New York stopped the Orioles' four-game winning streak.

Perez struck 13 straight batters in the middle innings as the Yankees won the opener of a four-game series at Camden Yards.

Don Mattingly broke a scoreless tie with an RBI single in the fifth against Sid Fernandez (3-4). Danny Tartabull and Bernie Williams singled home runs in the seventh.

Royals 12, Angels 7: Hubie Brooks, pinch-hitting, connected for his eighth career grand slam, capping a seven-run rally in the eighth led Kansas City over visiting California.

Brooks, batting for David Howard, hit the Royals' first pinch-hit slam since George Brett in 1980. Gary Gaetti added a two-run single during Kansas City's biggest inning of the season.

Twins 5, Red Sox 2: Chip Hale went 3-for-3 and extended his hitting streak to eight as Minnesota beat Boston at Fenway Park.

Mo Vaughn of the Red Sox left the game in the third inning after being hit below the right elbow by a pitch from Jim Deshaies (3-6). The next inning, Roger Clemens (6-3) hit Hale with a pitch, and both teams were warned against further trouble.

The Twins won their fifth in a row, with Rick Aguilera getting his 13th save. The Red Sox lost their fifth straight.



The Indians' Kenny Lofton diving in vain for Roberto Alomar's fly ball. But Cleveland stopped Toronto, winning its 12th straight game.

## Expos' Fassero Drops Ball and No-Hitter

The Associated Press

The name with which the Montreal Expos had so much trouble three years ago nearly went into their record book.

Jeff Fassero, a converted reliever who was thrust into the starting rotation last season, lost a no-hitter with two outs in the ninth inning on

## NL ROUNDUP

Monday night when he failed to catch Carlos Garcia's line drive in the Expos' 10-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

When Fassero arrived at spring training in 1991 as a non-injured, he gained quick notoriety by allowing a base hit to Atlanta's Nick Esasky, who was returning after a one-year layoff because of vertigo.

But Montreal newspapers referred to the unknown left-hander as either "Ralph Fazzero" or "Jeff Fassero."

After dominating the Pirates for 8 1/2 innings, Fassero had a 1-2 count when Garcia hit a waist-high drive back to the mound. Fassero struck out his glove to the right side, but the ball bounced out and rolled toward third base.

Fassero (3-4) quickly recovered and made a strong throw to first baseman Randy Milligan,

but Garcia dived head-first and barely beat the play.

"It was just so soft enough for me to misplay it," Fassero said. "I just closed my glove too soon."

The crowd of 17,236 gave Fassero a big ovation. Still needing one out for his first shutout in 29 major league starts, Fassero lost that, too, when Jay Bell homered.

"It's heart-breaking because once you get that far and see all the zeroes on the board, you want to go for it, because it's something you'll probably never get another chance at," Fassero said.

Mets 4, Phillies 3: In New York, Bret Saberhagen pitched five-hit ball for seven innings. Saberhagen has won three of his last four decisions. Josias Manzanillo struck out the side in the eighth, and John Franco pitched a shaky ninth for his 15th save and the 251st of his career, one shy of Dave Righetti's record for saves by a left-hander.

Rockies 7, Braves 2: In Atlanta, a former Braves pitcher, Marvin Freeman, helped Colorado end its 16-game losing streak against the Braves. The Braves had been the only club the Rockies, in their second season, had never de-

feated. Atlanta went 13-0 against them last season and had won the first three games this season.

Giants 5, Astros 4: In San Francisco, Matt Williams hit his NL-leading 23d homer, and William VanLandingham and three relievers combined on an eight-inning.

The Giants, who totaled five runs in being swept by San Diego last weekend, also got a home run from Todd Benizinger in ending a four-game losing streak.

Cardinals 2, Marlins 1: In St. Louis, Tom Pagnozzi singled in Ray Lankford with one out in the ninth, handing the Marlins their sixth loss in seven games. Lankford doubled with one out off Robb Nen, and Mark Whiten drew an intentional walk. Pagnozzi hit a liner to shallow right that scored Lankford when Gary Sheffield was unable to make a shoestring catch.

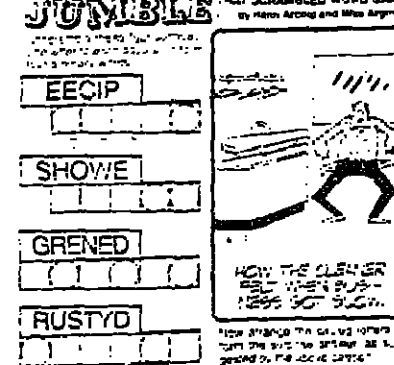
Dodgers 5, Reds 4: In Los Angeles, Ramon Martinez won his sixth straight decision with eight strong innings. Martinez allowed eight hits, struck out eight and walked three before leaving after 126 pitches. The right-hander is 6-0 in 11 starts after dropping his first two outings this season.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



His batteries run down long before his do.

## JUMBLE



Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

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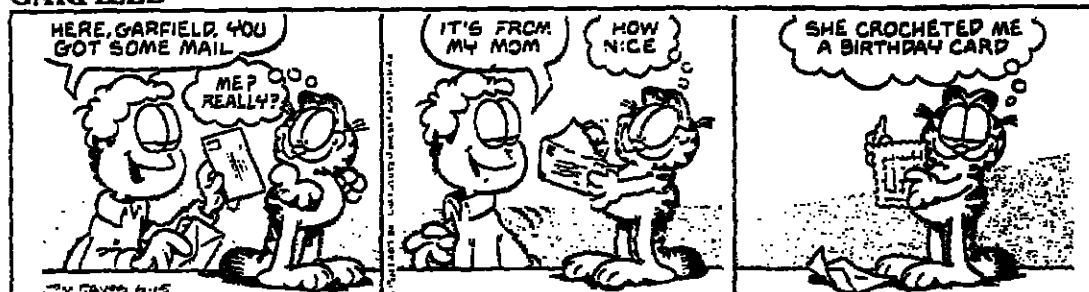
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## PEANUTS



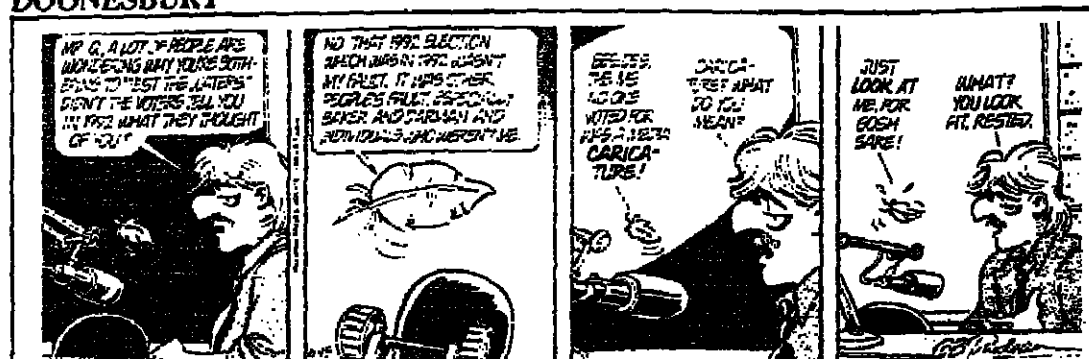
## GARFIELD



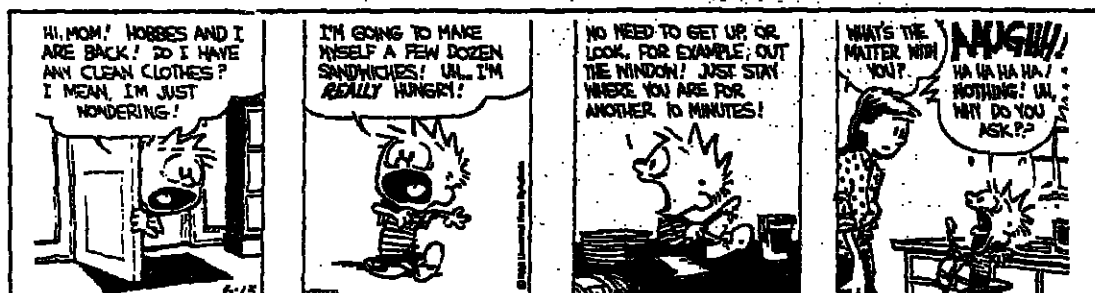
## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE



هكذا من الأصل



# SPORTS

## For Referees, the Heat's On

**CHICAGO**—Sports in America can sound like a synonym for pressure. Chicago right now does not have a lot of time for the problems of Germany, a World Cup champion trying to get noticed and trying to sleep and prepare for Friday's opening game in a climate that swings from steamy heat to hailstones the size of golf balls.

Freak weather, and the unfamiliar round-ball game, is in line behind Chicago's claim that it was here, right here in a downtown hotel, that O. J. Simpson came in the hour that his former wife and a restaurant waiter were apparently murdered at her home in California.

After O. J., top of the news is Mike Tyson, looking a dejected soul after the decision that his claims to new religious passivity are not reason enough to commute his prison sentence for rape.

Then, way before they talk about soccer, the good folk tell you how stunned they are about Ryan Sandberg, the favorite son of the Chicago Cubs, has lunged up his baseball bat, called time on 2,133 hits, and says he has lost the desire to work through the last two years or take the last \$15 million of the Cubs' money.

No wonder those German soccer players flew into O'Hare Airport almost unnoticed. They walked a red carpet, but the lone guy reaching out to them was a sponsor's agent handing them a sponsor's hat.

You would be wrong to think there is no pressure yet on World Cup performers. For the heat was on Tuesday in Dallas, where the 25th team of this World Cup had expected a make-or-break workout to decide whether they were fit for the World Cup of their lives.

In humidity that turns body weight to water, the referees, flown in from five continents, were set to undertake the Cooper test—repeat 50-meter sprints in less than 7.5 seconds, 200 meters in less than 32 seconds, and a 12-minute run in which they had to cover 2,700 meters.

**WHO SAYS FIFA** is without compassion? The word was that any of the 24 chosen referees who failed the test, taken in heat rising toward 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 centigrade), would be on the first flight home. But Monday, after the FIFA referees' committee took advice from the medical committee, the test (which all refs and lineups passed in Dallas in March) was abandoned.

Instead, the officials were given a physical workout simply designed to insure that none was harboring an injury that might jeopardize his World Cup. None was, so all are up and running for the finals.

The relief was palpable. But who are they, these men who risk vilification, whose actions are subjected to trial by video, whose duty as judge and jury to some of the world's prima donna millionaires fetch a single World Cup payment of \$20,000?

Typical of the breed is Philip Don, a headmaster at a school near London, who recently worked, with only four days' notice, the Champions' Cup final in Athens between AC Milan and Barcelona.

He has trained, this scholarly man, like an astronaut for the summer of '94. Hours on a mountain bike, three-hour stints in a sauna to prepare heart and lungs and mind to the inescapable humidity, years on call like a doctor to referee any match, anywhere.

Don must, surely, have sacrificed the headmaster's respect for neglecting his schoolwork. But he is as zealous about soccer as FIFA demands.

World Cup USA is his mission, shared, competed for, among 23 worldly referees. Each covets the prize,

the final match, and each knows the experience four years ago of Edgardo Codasal Mendez, the Mexican doctor, who was called a cheat by President Carlos Salinas of Mexico for sending off two Argentine foulers and awarding Germany the penalty that won the Cup.

Philip Don is far from a man alone in willing the same degree of scrutiny upon his actions. Other include Kurt Rothlisberger, Switzerland, teacher; Alberto Tejada Montoya, Peru, surgeon; Arturo Brizio Carter, Mexico, lawyer; Pierluigi Pairetto, Italy, veterinary surgeon; An Yan Lin Kee Cheong, Mauritius, customs officer; Arturo Angeles, U.S., engineer.

And so on and on. Drawn heavily from teaching, from business and computer industries, these 24 men have mostly sedentary occupations and subject their public lives to explosive match arbitration while sometimes running 13 kilometers a game.

I wish them well, knowing that over the next month they will draw from me and millions of others criticism just or unjust. They may be masochists, but the only critics they fear are Sepp Blatter, general secretary of FIFA and zealot of refereeing standards, and Paolo Casarini, the Italian former World Cup referee who helps FIFA determine how and why refereeing must change with the times.

**THE DAYS** of the friendly aging gentleman referees are over, declared Casarini three years ago. "What we need now are athletes whose running potential and intensive movement are comparable to those of the players themselves."

To that end, the age of refereeing is coming down. The average age of this year's officials is 39.9, and rest assured the percentage point below 40 is calculated.

So are the new rules, or new application of existing rules, by which FIFA is determined the cheats and the thugs will not demean this World Cup as they did the last. Feigning injury? Punishable by the yellow card. Tackling from behind? A red card.

Time wasting? Outlawed. Having water bottles strewn onto the playing surface? Forbidden. If a player or a referee wants water he must go to the sideline.

It is not inhuman, though bringing the World Cup to the United States, where the temperatures are as disparate as the time zones, just may be. Those same referees who will be billed in Dallas must come to the time zones, must suffer the vagaries of a noon kickoff in steamy Orlando or an evening match in balmy Boston or San Francisco.

But on the whole, and conceding that it is players and coaches who have dulled the game, Blatter's rule is as necessary as it is authoritarian.

"It's up to FIFA to control football," he says. "We cannot stand back and let cheats run this game. We cannot control the players, but the one area we can, we must control, are the referees."

Boy are they doing that.

**Mexican to Officiate Opening Match**

Arturo Brizio Carter of Mexico, a 38-year-old lawyer, will referee the opening World Cup match between the defending champion Germany and Bolivia in Chicago on Friday, Agence France-Press reported.

The Australians Gordon Dunster and Eugene Brazzale will be the lineups, FIFA's referees' committee said Tuesday when it named the first-round officials.

The referee of the last World Cup match, the 1990 final between Germany and Argentina, was also a Mexican, Edgardo Codasal Mendez. He sent off a player for the first time in a final. In fact, he sent off two: Argentina's Pedro Monzon and Gustavo Dezotti.

## 64 Years of History Before the Last Frontier

**By Jerre Longman**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK**—In 1930, FIFA, soccer's world governing body, held its first meeting, in Paris, and reserved the right to hold a world championship. Not that FIFA wanted to rush into anything. It would be 26 more years before the World Cup was born.

By 1930, soccer had grown uncomfortable with the Olympic insistence on amateurism. The sport needed a worldwide showcase for its best professional players. Since Uruguay was willing to pay for the three-week boat trips for the teams from Europe and build a 100,000-seat stadium, it was awarded the first World Cup on the 100th anniversary of its independence.



A relaxed Diego Maradona during a break in Argentina's practice in Wellesley, Massachusetts. In 1986 in Mexico, Maradona made Cup history with his infamous "hand of God" goal against England.

The first World Cup was the most successful for the United States, which reached the semifinals of the 13-team tournament before losing to Argentina in a 6-1 rout. In the final, Uruguay prevailed, 2-1. So upset were the Argentine fans that they pelted the Uruguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires with rocks.

The host nation won again when the tournament moved to Rome in 1934. Benito Mussolini attended the final, a 2-1 Italian victory over Czechoslovakia, and he used the success as a Fascist propaganda tool, much the way Hitler would use the 1936 Summer Olympics.

Italy won its second consecutive Cup in France in 1938 under Coach Vittorio Pozzo. But World War II was fast approaching, and Austria had to withdraw at the last minute because it no longer existed, having been annexed by Germany.

The World Cup was not played again until 1950, when Brazil was the host and the Americans pulled off one of the greatest upsets in soccer history with a 1-0 victory over England. Even today, it is debated whether the lone goal, scored by Joe Gaetjens, was a deliberate header or an accidental glance off Gaetjens' head as he scrambled to shut a shot by his teammate Walter Bahr. Another huge upset followed in the final, when Uruguay stunned Brazil, 2-1.

Television came to the Cup in 1954, when Germany won the first of its three titles with a 3-2 victory over Hungary in the rain in Bern.

and Brazil won its third title with a style of joyful attack. The Jules Rimet championship trophy once rescued by a mongrel was then permanently retired.

By the 1974 Cup in Germany, Pelé had retired from the Brazilian team, so the sport needed a new trophy and a new superstar. Politics interfered during the qualifying tournament when the Soviet Union refused to attend a playoff in Chile after its Marxist president, Salvador Allende, was overthrown and killed; Chile was thus left with the ludicrous sight of its team kicking the ball into an empty net in an empty stadium to qualify. Germany, with Franz Beckenbauer and Bert Vogts, the current national coach, in the lineup, prevailed, 2-1, over the Netherlands and its star, Johann Cruyff, in the final.

Preparations for the 1978 tournament in Argentina seemed in doubt, first with the Peronist government's sclerotic approach to providing the necessary infrastructure, and later, when leftist guerrillas assassinated General Omar Acosta, the chief organizer, as he drove to his inaugural news conference. The Cup, though, and Argentina joined Brazil and Uruguay among the South American soccer elite with a 3-1 victory over the Netherlands in the final.

The 1982 World Cup moved to Spain, where the field increased to 24 teams from 16, and Argentina introduced a 21-year-old star named Diego Maradona. The '82 Cup was marked by scandal in the first round as Germany and Austria allegedly colluded on a 1-0 German victory that allowed both teams to advance to the second round at the expense of Algeria, which was eliminated. Germany reached the title game before it lost to Italy, 3-1.

In 1986, Maradona dominated the tournament in Mexico as Argentina won its second Cup. Against England, he scored one of the most infamous goals in World Cup history, using his hand to punch the ball into the net and later attributing the score to "the hand of God."

Four years later in Italy, Argentina again advanced to the final, but with a cynical, defensive style that served as a symbol for a bleak, inelegant tournament, in which scoring plummeted to a record low of 2.2 goals a game. Germany won for a third time, 1-0 in the final.

And now, on Friday, the World Cup comes to the United States, which like space to the time travelers on television's "Star Trek," is the final frontier.

### SIDELINES

#### Wimbledon Draw Tough for Graf

**WIMBLEDON, England (AP)**—Top-seeded Steffi Graf will have a potentially dangerous first-round match against Lori McNeil when she opens the defense of her Wimbledon title.

McNeil-McNeil matchup was the most intriguing pair that emerged from Tuesday's draw for the tournament that begins Monday. McNeil, ranked No. 20 in the world, is a serve-and-volley expert who won the Wimbledon warm-up tournament in Birmingham last Sunday. Martina Navratilova, playing in her last Wimbledon, was drawn in the opposite half from Graf and will face British wild card Claire Taylor in the first round.

In the men's field, Pete Sampras will open the defense of his title against fellow American Jared Palmer. The toughest challenge for Sampras could come in the semifinals, where he is projected to face third-seeded Stefan Edberg, a two-time champion. Second-seeded Michael Stich, the 1991 champion, opened against a qualifier.

#### Tottenham Fined In Pay Scandal

**LONDON (Reuters)**—The Football Association on Tuesday imposed a record fine of \$600,000 (\$500,000) on Tottenham Hotspur soccer team over irregular payments to players in the late 1980s.

The FA also said Tottenham Hotspur would not be allowed to take part in the FA Cup in the next season and it penalized the club 12 points for the next Premier League championship.

#### Winning Jockey Banned at Ascot

**ASCOT, England (Reuters)**—Michael Kinane rode three winners at Royal Ascot on Tuesday, but was then banned for two days.

Kinane won the opening Queen Anne Stakes by a neck on 3-1 favorite Barabas, followed up with a head success on Grand Lodge (6-1) in the St. James's Palace Stakes and rounded off with a short head victory on Boyer (7-2) in the King Edward VII Stakes.

But the stewards decided he had been too hard on Grand Lodge, using his whip from above shoulder height, and barred him from riding on June 23-24.

#### For the Record

**JOHN LUNAS**, 40, who resigned as coach of the National Basketball Association's San Antonio Spurs last week, was appointed coach and general manager of the Philadelphia 76ers on Tuesday. (AP)

## Italy Opts for a Milan Defense

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Italy will field AC Milan's record-breaking back four in Saturday's World Cup opener with Ireland, Coach Arrigo Sacchi said Tuesday at the Italian team's practice sight in New Jersey.

"Paolo Maldini will train today and as long as there are no problems he will play against Ireland," Sacchi said.

Maldini missed last weekend's friendly against Costa Rica with a thigh strain and was replaced by Antonio Benarrivo of Parma, who can play on either flank.

Sacchi said that veteran Mauro Tassotti would keep the right-back position, lining up with his Milan teammates Franco Baresi, Alessandro Costacurta and Maldini.

Milan set a record last season by conceding only 15 goals in 34 matches on the way to their third successive Italian league title.

Tassotti won the first of his five Italian caps in October 1992, becoming at 32 Italy's oldest debutant. The Italian defense has a definite gray tinge about it—with Tassotti and Baresi both now 34. The inclusion of both Roberto Donadoni and Daniele Massaro would bring the number of players

from Milan, the European champion, to seven—the back four and Demetrio Albertini being the others. Sacchi refused to say whether he would settle for a draw on Saturday.

"If we deserve a draw on the day and that is what we get then it'll be fine by me," he said.

● Roy Wegerle, the most experienced forward on the U.S. team, said he would not start Saturday in the Americans' opener against Switzerland.

Wegerle, 30, was injured Jan. 8 and had three arthroscopic operations on his right knee this spring, the last on April 15. He hasn't played a full game since Jan. 3.

The U.S. coach, Bora Milutinovic, wouldn't say whether he thought Wegerle was fit enough to play a full game, but Wegerle thought he was.

"I think I can, and I want to play," he said Monday. "But that's what Bora's decided to do."

Wegerle, who has two goals in 17 international appearances, said Milutinovic informed him of the decision three or four days ago. "He said he wanted to use me in the second 45 minutes," Wegerle said.

### SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL			
Major League Standings			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division	W	L	Pct.
New York	36	24	.600
Baltimore	34	26	.567
Seattle	32	28	.533
Detroit	31	29	.517
Toronto	29	31	.483
Central Division	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	34	25	.576
Cleveland	34	25	.576
Minnesota	34	25	.576
Kansas City	32	29	.525
Milwaukee	27	34	.443
West Division	W	L	Pct.
Texas	31	29	.517
Seattle	30	30	.500
California	28	32	.467
Oakland	19	43	.305
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	39	21	.650
Montreal	36	24	.600
Philadelphia	31	29	.517
Florida	30	30	.500
New York	29	31	.483
Central Division	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	35	22	.613
St. Louis	34	23	.596
Houston	32	28	.533
Pittsburgh	28	32	.467
West Division	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	30	28	.517
Colorado	29	29	.500
San Francisco	28	30	.483
San Diego	23	37	.383
Monday's Line Scores			
Toronto	000	010	000-3 10 1
Cleveland	002	000	000-2 10 0
Cornell-Thorn (1)	000	000	000-2 10 0
Winnipeg (1)	000	000	000-2 10 0
Winnipeg (1)	000	000	000-2 10 0
Winnipeg (1)	000	000	000-2 10 0
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## The IHT World Cup Competition

### Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

**Grand Prize:** Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

**Five second prizes:** Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

**Five third prizes:** AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

**Five fourth prizes:** Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

### HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994—the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

### RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup—June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

### TODAY'S QUESTION

From which team will the top goal scorer come from?

Your response: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

### 1994 World Cup Groupings

<b>GROUP A</b>	USA SWITZERLAND COLOMBIA ROMANIA
<b>GROUP B</b>	BRAZIL RUSSIA CAMEROON SWEDEN
<b>GROUP C</b>	GERMANY BOLIVIA SPAIN KOREA REPUBLIC
<b>GROUP D</b>	ARGENTINA GREECE NIGERIA BULGARIA
<b>GROUP E</b>	ITALY IRELAND REPUBLIC NORWAY MEXICO
<b>GROUP F</b>	BELGIUM MOROCCO NETHERLANDS SAUDI ARABIA

### WORLD CUP WARM UP

Suicide 1, Ronaldo 1



## OBSERVER

## Mathematics of Golf

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Now that all humanity has voiced its outrage about the White House people who took a military helicopter to the golf course, let's get serious: Why did this trip cost \$13,129.66?

That's how much the golfers are said to have been charged for the outing. Golfers who regularly take helicopters when they head for the course say the White House players were wildly overcharged.

Around New York, for instance, you can helicopter from the Wall Street pad out to any of the good courses in North Jersey's stockbroker belt for about \$650. Throw in another \$150 for, say, three hours of waiting time at \$50 per hour and maybe \$100 for landing fees, and the cost comes to about \$900.

We are talking about travel with private companies in business to make a profit. Since the helicopter used by the White House golfers was owned by the government, a non-profit institution, you'd think the cost might be, oh, 20 percent lower, which would bring it down to \$720.

So why were the White House golfers charged some \$12,409.66 more than the private sector would have billed them for their now-famous trip to Frederick, Maryland?

Did the government take advantage of the cries of public outrage to gouge its own people for something like \$12,000?

Efforts to persuade the White House to cough up an itemized bill have so far been futile, probably because the White House bureaucracy is just as baffled as I am about how prices for personalized Pentagon services are computed.

Since the Pentagon is the computer, one is tempted to play the wise guy and say that it charged \$720 for the service and \$12,409.66 for the cost overruns.

More likely, though, the huge difference between the private sector's \$900 charge and the military's \$13,129.66 reflects a huge difference in the quality of helicopter travel being provided.

I'm guessing a bit here, but I'll bet the helicopter served up when the White House phones is just about the most marvelous helicopter unlimited amounts of money can buy.

As if that weren't enough, for the golf run a second helicopter — sort of a buddy cop to the passenger vehicle — was sent along. The non-government traveler by contrast gets only one helicopter and that one, you can be sure, looks like the Toonerville Trolley compared with the one taking presidential men aloft.

I suppose we are to assume that this breathtaking golfer's transport charge reflects the average afternoon's cost of using all machines of this breed and vintage in all their various jobs. How else compute the cost to the golfers?

If so, this is one mighty expensive piece of machinery, but of course we all expect incredible expense when talking about the grandeur of our astonishing war machinery. Price is no issue with this stuff.

The cost of operating all these machines in a typical afternoon for the length of time the golfers used the pricey helicopter must stagger even secretaries of defense if they ever think of it, which they probably struggle mightily not to.

Thinking of their cost is even more alarming than watching the taxi meter while trying to go cross-town in New York's rush-hour traffic. In this enormous routine daily spending orgy the cost of carrying a few golfers to Frederick is laughably trivial, except to the golfer confronted with the bill.

It is the great attention paid last week to D-Day that has me dwelling on these immensely costly mechanical marvels. Watching black-and-white film showing what Americans were like 50 years ago reminded me not only of how poor we were, how unchic our wardrobes were and how ill-decorated our houses, but also of how inexpensive, unflashy and not very special our machines were.

German machines were superior in almost every category, yet not good enough against a people so at home with the Toonerville Trolley that they could quickly convert hundreds of thousands of them into weapons which, as the song goes, made tyranny tremble.

Those old-timers were on to something important, and we don't even know anymore what it was. We have machines that cost \$13,000 per afternoon.

New York Times Service

## Filmmaker Turns the Corner With 'Speed'

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The phone keeps ringing in the cramped office of Jan De Bont, the director of "Speed," the first sleeper hit of the summer season.

Executives at 20th Century Fox, which produced the action thriller, keep calling the first-time director to read him flattering newspaper and magazine reviews that leave him amazed. Close friends, like the filmmaker Paul Verhoeven, who warned De Bont early on that "Speed" seemed too technically difficult and ambitious, call to express delight that he ignored their advice to forget the project.

And — in the sweetest irony of all for the 50-year-old De Bont — top studio executives all over town are calling to offer future big-budget action projects after telling him as recently as two weeks ago that he was too inexperienced to make such films.

"That's the weird thing about Hollywood," De Bont said. "Your life can change in a day. Your life can change in two hours. People see a movie, and two hours later you can be at the top. Or at the bottom."

De Bont, a Dutch-born cinematographer whose credits include "Die Hard," "Lethal Weapon 3" and "The Hunt for Red October," is now savoring his sudden arrival at the top of the director's list.

"Speed" opened over the last weekend as the top box-office attraction.

The film, almost two hours of nonstop action, pits Keanu Reeves as a Los Angeles policeman on a SWAT detail, against a sociopath (played by Dennis Hopper) who has wired a city bus to explode if, after reaching highway speed, it goes less than 50 miles (80 kilometers) an hour. Also in the cast are Sandra Bullock, as a passenger who ends up driving the bus, and Jeff Bridges as Reeves's buddy. The movie was written by Graham Yost, with uncredited assistance by Joss Whedon.

Executives at 20th Century Fox, who acquired the rights to "Speed" caught them by surprise, and the film was initially viewed as only a conventional action movie for summer audiences. At best, they hoped it would recoup its \$30 million cost.

The first hint that "Speed" might prove to be an unexpected hit came in April when an early version was shown at a theater in suburban Pasadena. They began applauding after the first scene," De Bont recalled. "I thought, 'I don't believe this.' The studio people had told me it was going to be a small action movie. They were totally overwhelmed by the audience's applause."

A second screening was hastily set up in Long Beach. "I'll even better," said De Bont. "It was a dream come true — to make a movie that the audience loves."



Director Jan De Bont, left, with Keanu Reeves, on the set.

At that point, the studio told De Bont to rush completion of the film, and spent more than \$1 million on seven-days-a-week overtime.

In advancing the release to June, 20th Century Fox sought to beat the competition of such action films as Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Blown Away," starring Jeff Bridges and Tommy Lee Jones, which opens on July 1. Now, however, "Speed" may even compete with the studio's biggest action film of the year, "True Lies," starring Arnold Schwarzenegger and directed by James Cameron. That film, which may have cost more than \$100 million, opens on July 15.

Like many successful cinematographers, who often feel undervalued and underpaid, De Bont had long sought to turn to directing.

"A lot of cinematographers get frustrated," he said. "The studios often give young directors an experienced cinematographer in the hope that he can help the guy make a good movie. And let me tell you they do a lot of the work and sometimes take over the director's job and take control of a good part of the movie."

"Then they get frustrated because if a movie does well, or gets great reviews, the director gets all the credit, and the cinema-

ographer is left out in the cold. It's frustrating; it happens often."

Although some cinematographers have become masterful directors, among them Ridley Scott and Stanley Kubrick (De Bont's idol), many others have not been as successful. "Some of the movies are very beautiful to look at, but the stories don't go anywhere," said De Bont. "They tend to pay a lot more attention to the visual side, but audiences don't really care about how pretty your picture is."

What audiences care about, he said, are rich emotions, action and events and actors they can identify with. The fact that "Speed" takes place in a city bus, with mostly average-looking passengers, intensifies the film's drama.

"It's all, I hope, very identifiable," said De Bont. "Keanu Reeves looks vulnerable. At one point he breaks down. He doesn't have muscles like Stallone. He doesn't do incredible stunts or shoot up whole buildings. You can identify with him."

Although he was reared in the Netherlands and spent his early career (with his close friend, Verhoeven) making mostly avant-garde films, De Bont has lived in Los Angeles since 1968. He is married to Trish Reeves, a producer of television commercials, and has two young children.

De Bont, who made his name as a cinematographer on such films as "Flatliners," "Ruthless People," "Black Rain" and "The Jewel of the Nile," is known as a craftsman whose photographic style, although not immediately recognizable, is clean, straightforward and vivid.

"I love movies like 'Hunt for the Red October,' because it was about submarines, and I made the submarine almost an actor. Like the submarine was the star of the movie."

"The same applies to the bus in 'Speed,'" he said. "It's like a monster that you have to control. And the audience is like a passenger on that bus."

De Bont said that, aside from Kubrick, he had learned the most as a filmmaker watching Alfred Hitchcock's movies. But he added that directors of action movies and thrillers like "Speed" are often undervalued as craftsmen.

"It's as if you compared 'Sleepless in Seattle' to this movie," he said. "It's 400 percent more work in this kind of film. It's much more complicated on the actors. To keep your focus, to keep continuity, to make the film credible, to add humor, to get the action right — look how many people try and fail."

## PEOPLE

## Streisand Wants to Set The Record Straight

Not so, Barbara Streisand said, on her most recent visit to Washington for a White House state dinner. "I do not sing in people's living rooms." As a dinner given by journalists, Streisand and Kathleen Turner, who had not joined General Colin Powell, Senator Barbara Boxer and others in singing show tunes while Marvin Hamlisch played the piano at Smith and Elizabeth Bagley's house last month, despite the media reports.

It wasn't long ago that Whoopi Goldberg and controversy seemed to be one. But in Washington the other day, she was the picture of serenity. Could it be the influence of her boyfriend Lyle Trachtenberg? "It's a calming feeling in that it doesn't feel quite as desolate in the desolate hours and the happy hours are happier," she says.

Prince Andrew will relinquish his role as a minesweeper commander to become senior pilot of the largest helicopter squadron in Europe, the British Ministry of Defense has announced. Andrew, who served as a helicopter pilot during the 1982 Falklands War, will take up the management position based at Portland, England, in February.

Just call Vanna White M-O-M. She gave birth Saturday to a boy named Nicholas, the first child for the 37-year-old hostess of "Wheel of Fortune," who is married to restaurateur George Santo Pietro, 47.

Words of wisdom from Jane Fonda: In a commencement address at the Emma Willard School in Troy, New York, Fonda — a 1955 graduate of the school — said, "If you do your life right, you never stop growing up. You never stop learning."

In a poetic wrap-up, actress quoted the English philosopher Alfred North Whitehead: "When you understand all about sun and all about the atmosphere and all about the rotation of earth, you may still miss the grace of the sunset."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 8 & 15

## WEATHER

Europe			
	Today	High	Low
Algeria	25/77 16/61	24/75	16/61
Amsterdam	18/64 12/55	24/75	12/55
Antwerp	20/62 12/53	24/75	11/52
Athens	26/82 19/66	27/90	18/64
Birmingham	26/77 18/64	26/78	18/64
Bombay	24/75 12/55	25/77	12/55
Boston	17/52 9/48	16/51	4/39
Buenos Aires	21/70 11/52	18/54	10/50
Budapest	26/79 14/57	24/75	12/55
Calcutta	19/59 8/48	14/57	4/39
Caracas	26/82 19/66	27/90	18/64
Chicago	20/62 12/53	24/75	11/52
Edinburgh	14/57 10/50	13/55	9/48
Hamburg	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
London	21/70 11/52	18/54	10/50
Los Angeles	24/75 12/55	25/77	12/55
Madrid	20/62 12/53	24/75	11/52
Moscow	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Munich	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
New York	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Paris	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Perth	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Rangoon	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
San Francisco	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Seattle	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Stockholm	14/57 10/50	13/55	9/48
Taipei	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Tokyo	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Washington	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Yokohama	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
Temperatures will average well below normal later this week from Ohio and Stock-holm on eastward through St. Petersburg. At the same time, warm weather will spread westward across Seoul and Tokyo later this week. The warm weather will spread westward across Seoul and Tokyo later this week. The warm weather will spread westward across Seoul and Tokyo later this week.

Latin America			
	Today	High	Low
Buenos Aires	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Caracas	26/82 19/66	27/90	18/64
Chicago	20/62 12/53	24/75	11/52
Edinburgh	14/57 10/50	13/55	9/48
Hamburg	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
London	21/70 11/52	18/54	10/50
Los Angeles	24/75 12/55	25/77	12/55
Madrid	20/62 12/53	24/75	11/52
Moscow	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Munich	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
New York	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Paris	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Perth	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Rangoon	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
San Francisco	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Seattle	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Stockholm	14/57 10/50	13/55	9/48
Taipei	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Tokyo	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Washington	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Yokohama	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57

Asia			
	Today	High	Low
Bangkok	32/81 24/77	33/81	24/77
Beijing	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Bombay	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Calcutta	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Chennai	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Colombo	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Dhaka	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Hong Kong	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Kuala Lumpur	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Manila	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Moscow	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Munich	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
New York	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Paris	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Perth	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Rangoon	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
San Francisco	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Seattle	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Stockholm	14/57 10/50	13/55	9/48
Taipei	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Tokyo	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Washington	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Yokohama	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57

Africa			
	Today	High	Low
Algeria	25/77 16/61	24/75	16/61
Amsterdam	18/64 12/55	24/75	12/55
Antwerp	20/62 12/53	24/75	11/52
Athens	26/82 19/66	27/90	18/64
Birmingham	26/77 18/64	26/78	18/64
Bombay	24/75 12/55	25/77	12/55
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Los Angeles	24/75 12/55	25/77	12/55
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Moscow	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Munich	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
New York	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Paris	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Perth	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Rangoon	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
San Francisco	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Seattle	22/71 13/59	23/71	13/59
Stockholm	14/57 10/50	13/55	9/48
Taipei	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Tokyo	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Washington	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57
Yokohama	24/75 14/57	27/90	14/57

Oceania			
	Today	High	Low
Auckland	15/50 9/48	16/51	9/48
Sydney	17/52 10/50	18/64	10/50

## ACROSS

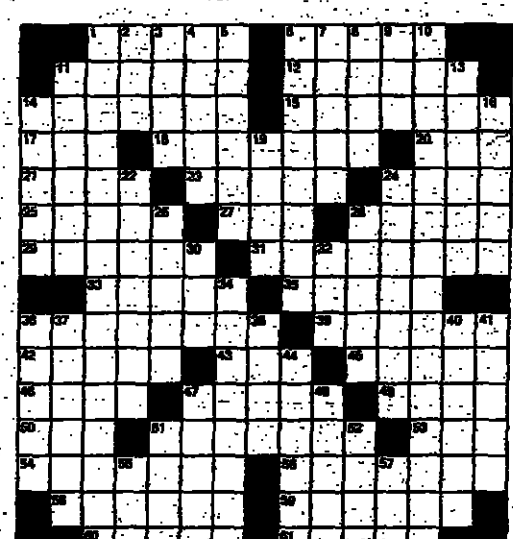
- 1 Jerk
- 6 Netman Krik
- 11 Peek
- 12 Even (with)
- 14 Bristles
- 15 Symbol of somberness, in poetry
- 17 Pastbook amt.
- 18 Not a winner
- 20 Tell (on)
- 21 Fishes by dangling the bait on the water
- 22 Meadowlands hockey player
- 23 Lasso
- 24 "It" or lose
- 25 "It"
- 26 Farm honoree
- 28 Xerox ruled here
- 31 Directional sign
- 32 Bank burglars

## Solution to Puzzle of June 14

ACROSS  
1. Jerk  
6. Netman Krik  
11. Peek  
12. Even (with)  
14. Bristles  
15. Symbol of somberness, in poetry  
17. Pastbook amt.  
18. Not a winner  
20. Tell (on)  
21. Fishes by dangling the bait on the water  
22. Meadowlands hockey player  
23. Lasso  
24. "It" or lose  
25. "It"  
26. Farm honoree  
28. Xerox ruled here  
31. Directional sign  
32. Bank burglars

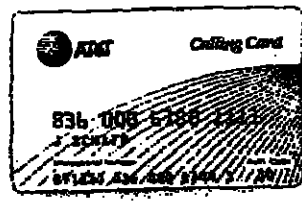
## CROSSWORD

- 3 Theater org.
- 4 Burn
- 5 Interfered (with)
- 6 Spur-of-the-moment trips
- 7 Magic's
- 8 "Bird on a Wire" actress
- 9 Meet
- 10 Cautionary sign
- 11 Bride, informally
- 12 "Grim" one
- 14 Make sense
- 15 Forever, to Keats
- 19 Race track
- 22 "Yes, sir," in Seville
- 24 Switched according to plan
- 26 Packed closely
- 28 Pluck a uk
- 30 Muslim honorific
- 32 — Schwarz
- 34 Thinks over
- 36 Difficult matters
- 37 Bony
- 38 From night transport



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